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Keystone.

Yigal Allon

In Peace Settlement

Big Israeli Pullout Proposed by Allon

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon has proposed a significant withdrawal by Israel from Arab territory occupied in the 1967 war and the creation of demilitarized zones on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as part of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian state.

Mr. Allon made a similar proposal in 1968.

In an article published in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs magazine here, Mr. Allon said that Israel was willing to make territorial concessions as long as they provided for borders with an "essential minimum of strategic depth" which would allow Israel a margin of security against invading armies.

Although he said that the precise boundaries must be fixed by negotiation with the Arab states, Mr. Allon's article included a map giving the general outlines of an Israeli withdrawal.

The map included two ellipses on the West Bank of the Jordan River covering roughly the mountainous areas of Samaria and Judea, but excluding Jerusalem. A corridor at Jericho would link the two areas with the east bank of the Jordan River.

Control of Arid Regions

Israel would remain in control of the arid regions immediately west of the Jordan River.

Gaza city would be under Arab control but not the entire Gaza Strip. Rather than being returned to Egyptian control, Gaza would be part of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian entity and would have guaranteed road links to the rest of the proposed region so that it could serve as a Mediterranean outlet. This road access would not be a corridor, however.

In the Sinai, Mr. Allon's proposed demarcation line runs from a point north of El Arish but south of Abu Aweigila, Kusseima and Kuntilla. This would provide for Israeli control over Sharm el-Sheikh in order to prevent the possibility of a blockade by Egypt of the Tiran Strait, between the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea.

On the Golan Heights, the proposed border would run just west of the 1967 cease-fire lines, an area which Mr. Allon describes as vital to protect Galilee from shelling or invasion.

In Context of Peace

"According to the compromise formula I personally advocate," he wrote, "Israel—within the context of a peace settlement—would give up the large majority of the areas which fell into its hands in the 1967 war."

The only territories it would not concede, he said, were those areas necessary for its defense.

Mr. Allon said the demilitarized areas on the West Bank and Gaza city would "leave almost all of the Palestinian Arab population of the West Bank under Arab rule."

Mr. Allon insisted that any peace agreement must grow out of Israeli-Arab negotiations and he urged outside powers not to suggest alternatives. He also described Soviet and French policies toward the Middle East as inimicable to an eventual settlement.



United Press International.

NO. 1—President Ford tries on a specially made University of Michigan warmup jacket, the gift of an Ann Arbor radio announcer, Bob Ufer (left), as campaign opened.

Kaunda Warns Kissinger Time Is Running Out

By Bernard Gwertzman

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, his African mission nearing a crucial turn, was warned by President Kenneth Kaunda today that unless he succeeded soon in bringing about black rule in Rhodesia and South-West Africa, black Africans "will fight to the last man if necessary."

In a highly emotional exchange with Mr. Kissinger, the Zambian President said: "You only have a few days, not weeks, to succeed."

Dabbing his eyes with a handkerchief, Mr. Kaunda said: "If you fail we shall reach a point of no return."

"God help your mission," he said.

Mr. Kaunda's reference to "days" was to Mr. Kissinger's visit to Pretoria, the capital of South Africa, tomorrow for another round of talks with Prime Minister John Vorster to find out whether progress can be achieved on the dual questions of South-West African independence under black leadership and transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Rhodesia Views

Mr. Vorster, who has met with Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia since his talks with Mr. Kissinger in Zurich nearly two weeks ago, will convey to Mr. Kissinger the Rhodesian views as well as his own. If the Rhodesian whites appear ready to accept the principle of black majority rule in two years and to negotiate details of a transition, Mr. Kissinger will likely also meet with Mr. Smith as well in South Africa.

But reporters accompanying Mr. Kissinger aboard his Air Force jet from Dar es Salaam to Lusaka this morning were told again that Mr. Kissinger viewed as remote the possibility that Mr. Smith at this stage would agree to the terms set by Mr. Kissinger for a meeting.

Terms for Meeting

Mr. Kissinger informed President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania yesterday and Mr. Kaunda today of the conditions for a Smith meeting. Both black leaders have accepted the value of meetings between Mr. Kissinger with Mr. Vorster and Mr. Smith if they will promote progress toward black rule in southern Africa. But they object to such meetings if they only enhance the international reputations of the white leaders whose regimes are detested in black Africa.

Mr. Nyerere, who sees himself as a leader of the militant wing of the nonaligned movement, said last night that he was not encouraged so far by Mr. Kissinger's mediation efforts. But Mr. Kaunda, somewhat more moderate than Mr. Nyerere, seemed almost desperate for success to avoid allout conflict in this part of the world.

Theatrical Presentation

Sitting across from Mr. Kissinger in his brick state house that looks like a small version of the White House, Mr. Kaunda said repeatedly that unless Mr. Kissinger's mission proved successful "we will fight."

Twice he quoted Mr. Vorster as having said such a war would be "too ghastly to contemplate."

Mr. Kissinger seemed moved by Mr. Kaunda's theatrical and emotional presentation in front of cameras and reporters and said the United States shared the view that "time is running out."

"You can be sure that I am conscious of the responsibility," he said. "I don't know whether we can succeed where others have attempted for more than a decade."

He concluded saying "I pray for all of us, for your people and our people, that I can bring you encouraging news."

Mr. Kissinger, the first secretary of state to visit South Africa, is scheduled to arrive at the Waterkloof air force base outside Pretoria tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Kissinger's schedule is ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Party Backs Smith Role in Negotiations

Ruling Group Affirms Its Confidence in Him

UMTALI, Rhodesia, Sept. 16 (UPI). — The ruling Rhodesia Front today gave Prime Minister Ian Smith a free hand to negotiate with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster on the constitutional status of this country.

The 600 delegates to the party convention here gave Mr. Smith a unanimous vote of confidence. It was the second day of the party's annual three-day congress in this city on the border with Mozambique.

Government spokesmen would not comment on news reports that Mr. Smith might soon go to the South African capital, Pretoria, for a second meeting with Mr. Vorster in a week.

The reports said that Mr. Smith might also meet with Mr. Kissinger, who is due in Pretoria tomorrow to discuss with Mr. Vorster the U.S. initiatives for peace in southern Africa. It will be the third Vorster-Kissinger meeting in three months.

'All the People'

The party congress gave Mr. Smith "and his team full backing to negotiate on its behalf for the future of all the people of Rhodesia." It also reaffirmed its "belief in the basic principles of the Rhodesian Front" that control of governing power should be kept in "responsible"—which implies white—hands.

The Prime Minister recently said that he did not mind if blacks or whites were in power provided that those in government were qualified to run the country.

Mr. Smith told newsmen after this morning's party session, which was closed to the press and the public, that he did not think the mandate from his party had strengthened his hand for negotiations with Mr. Vorster and Mr. Kissinger. "I think I was in a strong position in any case," he said.

Deputy Prime Minister David Smith, who is not related to the Prime Minister, said: "The congress was generally very united behind the Prime Minister. I believe he is the only man who can lead this country to its destiny."

The Prime Minister last month denied reports that some senior members of his party were divided over his leadership, fearing that the U.S. intervention in the situation could mean an unconditional handover of power by the 275,000 whites to the 6 million blacks in Rhodesia.

Congress sources said that today's solid vote of confidence in Mr. Smith showed that there were no serious divisions within the party, which holds all 50 white seats in the 66-member Parliament. Eight elected blacks and eight appointed by tribal leaders hold the 16 other seats.

Mr. Smith, in an oblique reference to reports of a split, told newsmen today: "Inevitably, when you get a lot of responsible Rhodesians together, they push aside the irrelevancies and concentrate on the main issues."

na Policy Statement Gives Hint on New Leadership

By Jay Mathews

KONG, Sept. 16 (WP).
first major policy statence the death of Chairo Tse-tung, the Chinese ist party called today for d "fighting against the t roaders in the party" o defended the party's nd unification."
combination of criticism med party elements and party discipline indicatan ambiguous compro-tween leadership factions ing maintained in the Mao's passing.
statement, in the form ditorial published by the Daily, the Liberation Daily and the Red Flag cal journal, included five ns from Mao's writings peared to give party lead-m to move in any direc-

notes were: "Act accordthe principles laid down," rrectness or incorrectness ideological and political cides everything," "Read udy conscientiously and good grasp of Marxism," al must be attained" and al can certainly be at-

Analysis Thwarted

sis here have been waitce Mao's death last week new joint editorial to see of his successors, those ted to a drive against backsliders or those preemphasis on economic tion, were taking control. day's editorial continues to statements favorable to ides, a practice that was d in official editorials in st few months of Mao's

editorial does not repeat rnings against "armed e," "settling old accounts" rganizing fighting groups" were expressed in a Sept. ple's Daily editorial, the appear before Mao died. rlier editorial appeared to a major turning away olitical strife to economic tion and mentioned several ns in the economy. Today's ent repeats the major of the Sept. 7 editorial, revolution, promote pro-n," but does not provide

new editorial, entitled man Mao Will Live For-Our Hearts," said: "Chairao has left us forever but Tse-tung's thoughts will eternally. His revolutionary as struck deep roots in the of the people and there orthy successors to the arian revolutionary cause he pioneered in China."
roughout the period of sm we must persevere in zing the bourgeoisie, repug revisionism, restricting eois rights and fighting against the capitalist roaders in the party," the editorial said. "At present, we must continue to deepen the struggle initiated by Chairman Mao to criticize Teng *Hsiao-ping and repulse the right* deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts, consolidate and develop the victories of the Great *Proletarian Cultural Revolution* and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

'The Great Unity'

"We should rally very closely around the party Central Committee, to which the entire party is subordinate, resolutely uphold the unity and unification of the party and consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities which is under the leadership of the working class and is based on the worker-peasant alliance," the editorial went on.

"We should strengthen the centralised leadership of the party," it added, "take class struggle as the key link, make the criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping a motive force, grasp revolution, promote production and other works and preparedness against war and advance socialist undertakings in all fields."

The editorial made no specific reference to what is now the party's principal political task—to decide who should succeed Mao as chairman of the party's Central Committee and who should fill several other posts in the ruling Politburo that were left empty by the April purge of Vice-Premier Teng and the death of several other party leaders.

Close Vote Seen As Maltese Go To Polls Today

VALLETTA, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—A close vote is expected tomorrow as Malta's electorate goes to the polls to choose between the ruling Labor party and the opposition Nationalist party.

Foreign policy and defense overshadowed domestic issues during the general election campaign which ended last night.

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's Labor party, which has ruled the island for five years, sees Malta's future as a bridge of cooperation between Europe and North Africa in a neutral "sea of peace."

The conservative Nationalist party, fearful of friendly overtures from Libya, urges retention of traditional links with Western countries.

The electorate is polarized between the two parties and observers predicted a majority of no more than three either way in the new 65-seat House of Representatives.

Europe Council Clears Portugal

STRASBOURG, Sept. 16 (AP).—The parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe today approved Portugal's application for membership, saying the country now belongs to the family of democratic European nations.

The assembly's decision will be formally communicated to the council's committee of foreign ministers in Strasbourg on Monday, which in turn will forward an official invitation to Portugal to join. The Lisbon parliament then will ratify the move.

Launching Campaign in Ann Arbor

President Opens Fire on Carter

By Lou Cannon

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 16 (WP).—President Ford launched his general election campaign yesterday with a full-fledged attack on Jimmy Carter and with a set of housing and education proposals designed to appeal to urban, middle-class voters.

Returning to the University of Michigan, where he was a football star 42 years ago, Mr. Ford presented himself as a candidate who is both more predictable and more trustworthy than his opponent.

"It is not enough for anyone to say, 'Trust me,'" he said. "Trust must be earned."

In a series of references to Mr. Carter, Mr. Ford then declared:

"Trust is not having to guess what a candidate means.

"Trust is leveling with the people before the election about what you're going to do after the election.

"Trust is not being all things to all people, but being the same thing to all people.

"Trust is not cleverly shading words that each separate audience can hear what it wants to hear, but saying plainly and simply what you mean—and meaning what you say."

In a speech that contained no mention of the word "Republican," Mr. Ford at every point attempted to convince his largely student audience that he was better able than Mr. Carter to lead the United States toward economic well-being.

Housing Proposals

Mr. Ford unveiled a pair of new housing proposals that he said would help reach his goal of "home ownership for every American family."

The first part of this proposal, which Mr. Ford intends to submit in a legislative proposal to Congress if he is elected, would reduce down payments on mortgages financed by the Federal Housing Administration "by up to 50 per cent." Aides said this proposal had not been refined.

Another housing proposal, one that the Ford administration will put into effect before the election, would lower monthly housing payments in the early years of home ownership and gradually increase them as family income increased.

The trip to his old university was Mr. Ford's only scheduled overt campaign appearance before his nationally televised first debate with Mr. Carter in Philadelphia on Sept. 23.

Mr. Ford appeared to be rehearsing for that debate yesterday afternoon when he met with a score of student leaders. For 50 minutes, he answered a series of blunt questions on various topics.

Two students brought up Mr. Ford's pardon of his predecessor, Richard Nixon, and asked why he would not give a blanket pardon to Vietnam war draft evaders, as Mr. Carter has promised to do.

In response, Mr. Ford reviewed the limited success of his conditional amnesty program, which he said resulted in the change of status of 18,000 draft resisters.

"I was disappointed with the total but all had an opportunity to apply," he said. "It would be unfair to those who went through the process to change it now. Therefore, I have no plans to change it."

On abortion, he reiterated his belief in a "states' right" constitutional amendment and he was asked what position he would want his own state to take.

Mr. Ford said only that in 1972 he voted against a measure on the Michigan ballot that would have permitted abortions up to the 20th week of pregnancy.

Ford TV Show Scores Week's Lowest Rating

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16 (AP).—The paid campaign broadcast for President Ford was the evening show least watched by television viewers last week, according to the rating firm of A.C. Nielsen Co.

The top program in the ratings was NBC's "Miss America Pageant," broadcast Saturday, and at the bottom was the Ford campaign show, a 30-minute Tuesday evening program on CBS. The network said the Republican party paid between $85,000 and $100,000 for the show.

Nielsen said the beauty pageant was seen in nearly 26 million homes, by 60 per cent of the national audience, and the Ford program was viewed in about 3.7 million homes by 9 per cent of those watching TV then. The top-rated show during that Tuesday time slot was an ABC rerun of "Laverne and Shirley," which was seen in 17.6 million homes by 41 per cent of the national audience.

Congress Passes Compromise Bill For Tax Reform

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (IHT).—Congress today gave final approval to a compromise $15.7-billion tax-reform bill which extends income-tax reductions for all Americans, lessens inheritance taxes and raises taxes on the rich and Americans living abroad.

Senate approval came shortly after the House of Representatives approved the measure, which has been more than two years in the making. The bill will now be sent to the White House.

President Ford is expected to sign the measure into law despite his objections to a controversial provision for stiff tax penalties on corporations that cooperate with the Arab economic boycott of Israel.

The bill would continue through 1977 individual income-tax reductions—an average $180 a family—put into effect last year.

...or Swedish Voters, the Good Life May Not Be Good Enough

By Roger Choate and Dave Noble

OCKHOLM, Sept. 16 (IHT).
the face of it, there is no reason why Sweden's Social crats, in power for 44 years, d be battling for their po-l lives.
this nation of 8 million ares to vote on Sunday, the ry's economy is ticking over real incomes have never higher and the trains usually on time.
t long ago, the minority rnment of Premier Olof e won praise from the Orzation for Economic Coopera-and Development (OECD) exemplary economic behavior g the international reces-

e nation's economic and ical managers made it ugh by fine-tuning Sweden's ed economy, thereby increasreal disposable income ugh rising capital investts, relatively acceptable in-on and nearly full employ-t.
ut ordinary Swedes have come ake skillful economic manage-

Nuclear-Power Issue Threatens to Topple Palme

ment for granted; an impressive economic record does not necessarily purchase electoral results in Sweden, possibly Europe's richest nation.

The fact is that the authoritative FIFO poll issued today shows the Socialist and non-Socialist blocs running neck and neck. The Social Democrats and the Communists—unofficial parliamentary coalition partners—together command 48.9 per cent of voter sympathy, while the non-Socialist bloc headed by the Center party is backed by 48.5 per cent of the voters. The remainder of voters were undecided or cast ballots for splinter parties.

Photo-Finish Election

Political commentators were predicting a photo-finish election and Social Democratic strategists found the poll hard to explain. Mr. Palme, a skillful orator, has campaigned on an impressive record of sweeping social reforms, rising salaries and improved working conditions in Sweden's factories. And he has made proposals such as five weeks of vacation for workers and a crash program to build state day-care centers for children.



AP.

Premier Olof Palme

This all amounts to a further expansion of Sweden's lavish cradle-to-grave welfare state. But somehow Mr. Palme's campaign has not caught sufficient fire to insure him a big electoral victory.

The reason, simply stated, is a self-effacing farmer named Thorbjorn Falldin, the Center party leader and probable premier in any non-Socialist government. Mr. Falldin has succeeded in polarizing the nation, including Mr. Palme's own party, around the nuclear power issue.

Elbowing aside all other issues (in any event there are few in this homogeneous nation), the 50-year-old Mr. Falldin has told enthusiastic rallies that Mr. Palme's ambitious nuclear energy program must be halted, lest "the lives of future generations are placed at risk."

Staking his own political career on the question of possible nuclear power risks, Mr. Falldin has told concerned Swedes that the election constitutes a referendum on nuclear power.

"We can never master the dangers involved with atomic power," he declared. "Mankind has intruded into an area where it does not belong."

He called for a halt in Sweden's nuclear buildup and formulation of a plan to eventually dismantle nuclear stations now in operation.

The minority Palme government wants to increase the number of reactors from the present five to 13 by 1985, making the Swedes, on a per capita basis, the world's most voracious consumers of atomic power.

But polls have consistently shown that many environment-conscious Swedes are so emphatically opposed to the Palme plan that they are prepared to cut living standards, if necessary, to avoid the nuclear buildup.

A survey issued last week revealed that nearly 48 per cent of the voters support Mr. Falldin's anti-nuclear stance, while only 30 per cent back the Palme plan.

Few commentators ventured to guess the outcome of Sunday's elections, but most agreed that Mr. Palme's insistence upon fur-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

South African Police Fear Fire-Bomb Wave

Cape Town Power Failure Brings New Riots

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 16 (AP).—Serious rioting erupted again in the Cape Town area today as mobs went on a rampage of arson and looting encouraged by a power failure that plunged much of the Cape peninsula into darkness.

Two persons—one a 15-year-old schoolgirl—were shot dead when police opened fire to quell the rioters. The girl was hit by a stray bullet as she watched the rioting from the third floor of a building.

Mob violence gripped the colored (mixed race) townships of Athlone and Bonteheuwel, with rioters breaking into shops closed as a result of a three-day strike by coloreds. They also erected barricades across streets and set bonfires at intersections.

At least 12 persons injured in the rioting were taken to Groot Schuur Hospital in Cape Town.

The power failure, which stretched from Cape Town to the wine-producing town of Paarl 35 miles away, was caused by lightning and was not the result of sabotage, police said.

The situation was described as "serious but under control" by a senior police spokesman.

The police station at Athlone was bathed in the glare of floodlights as ambulances brought in a steady stream of riot victims.

Mobs of colored youths stopped cars, and a taxi driver was beaten up.

In Port Elizabeth, police arrested at least 150 persons and wounded at least one during unrest in African townships where the situation "is tense but under control," a police spokesman said.

There were also unconfirmed reports that police shot dead two rioters in Cape Town during the day, the South African Press Association reported.

In Johannesburg, three fire bombs were thrown by two blacks in a downtown Johannesburg department store today amid growing fear that a series of such attacks are planned to coincide with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

4 Kissinger Aides Find Public Is Critical of Foreign Policy

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (NYT). —Top aides to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who, at his request, went to five cities to find out what Americans think about U.S. foreign policy, have reported back to him that the people find it lacking in idealism and moral content.

The theme running throughout all five reports was succinctly stated in one: "In sum, we found distrust of this government's effectiveness in carrying out policies intended to express the public's humanitarian concerns."

The memorandums of the aides were obtained by The New York Times from an administration official who said he felt that public disclosure of their content would help Jimmy Carter in his quest for the presidency. Mr. Carter has been stressing the need for more attention to human values in U.S. foreign policy.

Indictment of Diplomacy

From each of the "town meetings," as they were called, the aides carried back to Mr. Kissinger messages that constituted an indictment of much of his diplomacy for being "insufficiently concerned with the protection of human rights," for letting Moscow get the better of détente, for conducting covert operations and for not doing enough about domestic priorities and the needs of developing nations.

The "town meetings" began in Pittsburgh Feb. 18 and ended in Milwaukee April 30, after sessions in Portland, Ore., San Francisco and Minneapolis.

The format was about the same for each. Local world-affairs councils and universities would arrange daylong meetings between four senior Kissinger aides and local businessmen, labor leaders, academicians and ethnic groups. The aides would "listen" to their views and answer questions. Television time was arranged to answer questions on the air. In addition, public opinion surveys of 300 citizens were conducted in each area. In four out of five cases, the public opinion surveys matched the impressions that the aides received from the meetings.

Policy Objectives

The meetings and the surveys covered four issues: Soviet-U.S. relations, relations with the developing countries, the role of values in policy and policy objectives. In some places, food policy was discussed as well.

The idea for these fact-finding missions was suggested by the Public Affairs Bureau of the State Department and were intended to complement Mr. Kissinger's own series of "heartland" speeches, which he began a year and a half ago and still continues.

The purpose of the "heartland" speeches was for Mr. Kissinger to take his case on foreign policy directly to local communities.

The reports of his aides indicated that he had not been successful in getting his ideas across. The report from Pittsburgh, for example, stated that "despite your own major efforts, the department as a whole has not come to grips with a fairly serious communications problem."

The report was written by a deputy under secretary of state, Laurence Eagleburger, and three assistant secretaries, Winston Lord, Samuel Lewis and George Vest. They spelled out four general reactions to policy:

• "Deep-seated suspicion that détente is working more in the Soviet Union's interest than in ours is coupled with recognition that the need to avoid nuclear war requires us to deal with the Soviet Union in the interest of maintaining peace.

• "Intense doubt that our foreign aid reaches those who need it most is coupled with the acceptance of the necessity to bolster the economies of the underdeveloped countries.

• "Rejection of isolationism is coupled with a feeling that American foreign policy is not sufficiently concerned with protecting economic interests of the American public.

• "Skepticism that our government is concerned with heeding and serving the American public is coupled with yearning to see the United States play a significant and benevolent role in world affairs."

News Analysis:

Kissinger Aiding Vorster's Stature

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 16 (WP).—Whatever else Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is doing for southern Africa, he and his diplomacy have already proven a major blessing for South Africa's hard-pressed Prime Minister John Vorster.

Mr. Vorster is skillfully using Mr. Kissinger's intervention to boost his own image and prestige inside this racially troubled nation at a time when he desperately needs to point to progress on some front.

While Mr. Kissinger's peace mission in southern Africa may be a factor in improving President Ford's chances at the polls this November, it is absolutely crucial to Mr. Vorster and his besieged government.

The bloody racial disturbances of the last three months not only have shaken the faith of white South Africans in the nation's future but also have seriously jeopardized Mr. Vorster's carefully planned and artfully executed policy of détente with black Africa.

'Détente Seems Dead'

For example, Botswana's moderate leader, Sir Seretse Khama, said in an interview two weeks ago that those Africans who once believed in détente had lost heart as a result of recent events inside South Africa. "One could say that détente now seems to be dead," he said.

In the midst of the thickening gloom-and-doom atmosphere gathering over white circles in South Africa these days, Mr. Kissinger's visit here offers a ray of hope that the government may yet extricate itself from its growing isolation even from the West and gain an open ally in the United States.

In addition, the Kissinger initiative is cresting just when Mr. Vorster is celebrating his 10th anniversary as Prime Minister and is anxious to show his shaken electorate how important he and South Africa are to U.S. foreign policy. He has taken to citing Mr. Kissinger's statements as proof.

"Dr. Kissinger admits that they took the initiative to talk to us about these matters [of Rhodesia and South-West Africa] because we hold the key, and by implication Dr. Kissinger accepts this, to many aspects of the questions of southern Africa," Mr. Vorster told the nation in a television interview Sunday night.

South Africa's détente policy is not dead, he said, and the proof of this is that key black African leaders have told Mr. Kissinger to come talk to him here to solve the burning issues of southern Africa.

The same point, that Mr. Kissinger needs Mr. Vorster was again made by the Prime Minister at the ruling National party's congress in Pretoria Monday, to sustained applause from the delegates.

Whatever Mr. Vorster may be called in black Africa or elsewhere, here in South Africa he is being hailed by the local press as "the peacemaker of Africa" with the Kissinger seal of recognition.

Hardly a day goes by without one of the Afrikaans or English-language newspapers extolling Mr. Vorster's role as the Washington-recognized lynchpin of peace in southern Africa and the man who holds South Africa's future in his hands.

The public relations campaign surrounding the Vorster-Kissinger talks is aimed not only at disheartened white South Africans but also at Washington and other Western capitals. This is perhaps Mr. Vorster's last chance to put the South African case to the West and to show that despite its racial policies it is an ally worth courting.

The local press continues to harp upon South Africa's role as the strongest bulwark against spreading Communist influence in southern Africa, a role which justifies its backing by the United States. Since the militant, South-West Africa People's Organization has called upon the Soviet Union and Cuba to help its liberation drive, the Afrikaans-language newspaper Die Volksblad noted recently, "It is surely the duty of America and other free countries actively to support South Africa."

Even as in black Africa, the main motivating force of current U.S. interest in southern Africa is seen here to be Washington's concern with growing Soviet and Cuban influence in the wake of the Angola civil war. Thus it seems logical to many white South Africans that the United States should swing around to their side to block Soviet "penetration" into this region.

At the same time, Mr. Kissinger is coming under increasing pressure from the black front-line states to align the United States on their side and openly support the guerrilla struggles against the white-minority governments of southern Africa.

Kaunda Tells Secretary Time Is Short for Africa Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

pected to include discussions of Rhodesia with Mr. Smith, who is expected in Johannesburg for a rugby match between South Africa and New Zealand on Saturday, a game Mr. Vorster is also expected to attend. It is thought that a meeting between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Vorster could follow.

The Kissinger visit has prompted a stiffening of security measures in major cities around the country, particularly Johannesburg and Pretoria, which are 35 miles apart.

Mr. Kissinger hoped to receive from Mr. Vorster a firm agreement on a conference on Namibia and a willingness to deal with the South-West African People's Organization, as well as a statement of support for black majority rule in Rhodesia in a short time. He also expected Mr. Vorster to report whether he believed Mr. Smith was ready to yield to the pressure for black majority rule.

South African Rejects Force

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 16 (NYT).—South African Foreign Affairs Minister Hilgard Muller yesterday dismissed as a "misconception" and "totally untrue" the notion that South Africa will force Rhodesia's ruling white minority to hand power to the territory's black majority.

"Our attitude has always been, and remains, that the Rhodesians themselves, white and black, should find the solution to their problem," Mr. Muller told an audience at the University of Pretoria. "Our attitude has always been to avoid the escalation of violence, to create a climate for negotiation, to give advice whenever possible and to point out the alternatives and the dangers therein."

Kenya-Uganda Talks

NAIROBI, Sept. 16 (AP).—Kenya and Uganda today opened talks here aimed at normalizing their relations, which deteriorated sharply following the Israeli raid to free hijackers' hostages at Entebbe Airport in Kampala in July. Uganda has accused Kenya of complicity in the raid.

New Rioting In Cape Town

(Continued from Page 1)

the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to South Africa, starting tomorrow.

It was the third fire-bomb attack in white areas of the nation's commercial and industrial capital in less than 24 hours. No arrests have so far been made, police said.

Fire bombs were thrown at two buses in white suburbs last night by blacks.

Nobody was hurt when the fire bombs were thrown today.

After the attack on the buses, in which one person was injured, a police spokesman said, "We believe this type of attack may be the first of many planned to coincide with Kissinger's visit. We are worried, but we will take all the necessary precautions."

Thousands of black workers streamed back into Johannesburg from the African township of Soweto today after a three-day strike that seriously affected business and commerce.

In Cape Town, colored workers boycotted their jobs for the second day running in a continuing series of protests over South Africa's racial laws.

Before the blackout, police had mounted heavy patrols in and around Cape Town to prevent intimidation of those ignoring the strike, and whites formed vigilante groups.

U.S. Conferred With France on UN Vietnam Vote

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 16 (NYT)—An aide to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that Mr. Kissinger discussed the question of Vietnam's application for United Nations membership with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud on Sept. 7, during a brief stopover in Paris.

The aide said that the issue was raised by Mr. de Guiringaud whether the United States would agree to putting off a Security Council vote until after the November elections if this was agreeable to Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger agreed, the aide said, but no assurances were given that the U.S. decision to veto the application would be changed in November. President Ford had ordered Ambassador William Scranton to veto the application if it came up for a vote to show U.S. unhappiness with Vietnamese noncompliance with requests for information on the missing in action. But the Council put off action and said that it was at French initiative.

There were reports that the postponement was at U.S. initiative but this was denied by the aide.



United Press International.

Remains of a building in the Friuli area after earthquake.

Thousands of Italians Leave Earthquake Zone for Winter

UDINE, Italy, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Thousands of earthquake refugees, giving up hope for early reconstruction, left tent cities and devastated villages today for winter quarters at beach resorts.

A new wave of earthquakes since Saturday—some nearly as strong as the original one May 6—convinced peasants who had refused for four months to leave their land in the Alpine foothills of the Friuli region.

The death toll was low—11 in all, compared with nearly 1,000 in the May earthquake—but damage to what property was left and to the people's morale was great. The number of victims rose from 8 to 11 with recovery of the bodies of three persons killed in a landslide near Forni di Sopra.

Officials said 116 persons were hospitalized with injuries.

When Giuseppe Zamberletti, the government's emergency commissioner for earthquake relief, offered lodgings for the winter in deserted hotels and apartment houses at beach resorts, thousands took up his offer.

"A voluntary exodus, nothing compulsory," Mr. Zamberletti told reporters today. He said 5,000 of the 60,000 persons in tent cities already had left by truck convoy and thousands more were about to leave.

He said off-season accommodation was plentiful—there was room for 105,000 at the beach resort of Lignano Sabbiadoro alone, 58 kilometers from Udine. But the refugees must move out by March, when the first foreign tourists begin arriving.

Mr. Zamberletti said he would try to have prefabricated houses ready by March near the sites of destroyed villages, so the refugees could move back to their land.

For those who were staying behind in Friuli to start rebuilding or work in factories, the government and the Roman Catholic relief organization Caritas were trying to buy house trailers.

50 Shocks Felt

About 50 shocks yesterday and today—two of them measuring 6.3 and 6.4 on the Richter scale—toppled buildings left standing by the May quake. Two persons died under the debris, five were killed by heart attacks and one fell to his death on a ship in Venice while trying to flee the quake, which was felt in much of northern Italy and in five other countries.

Thousands of persons in Udine spent the night in tents or cars under rain and a thunderstorm. At dawn, residents of tent cities began to line up for the winter exodus.

"The tendency to want to remain in their own communities has changed to a decision to abandon their home soil," Premier Giulio Andreotti said in Rome last night after talks with a parliamentary delegation that was in the northeastern Italy region when the latest quakes hit.



Associated Press.

Carrying some belongings on her back, a woman passes the rubble of a home destroyed by quake in Udine, Italy.

For Swedish Voters, the Good Life May Not Be Good Enoug

(Continued from Page 1)

ther nuclear power has cost him valuable votes and a parliamentary majority for his party.

Out on the hustings his party workers said they were stunned by the amount of anti-nuclear sentiment tapped by Mr. Falldin. Many persons feel that too many safety and technical problems associated with atomic power remain to be solved, especially disposal of radioactive wastes.

The issue surfaced in the closing months of 1973, during the oil crisis. Sweden was the first European nation to ration gasoline, because only a fifth of its energy requirements are met from domestic sources such as hydroelectric power.

The oil crisis also resulted in large-scale power cuts and temporary unemployment, and underlined to Swedes the urgent need for secure energy resources.

Mr. Palme, backed by industry and unions, thereupon rammed through parliament his ambitious nuclear bill after conjuring up a picture of an advanced industrial society retreating into the dark ages in the absence of atomic power.

Energy Study Groups

But the public debate did not die. Even as parliament approved the bill, the nation's ubiquitous adult educational organizations set up energy study groups for ordinary citizens. Soon more than 100,000 Swedes pored over abstruse texts explaining such difficult technology as nuclear coolant systems.

A conviction emerged for many that nuclear power, with its admitted hazards, was not the answer. State and industrial insistence that there was no other alternative was fiercely contested at every turn.

Mr. Palme has repeatedly stated that the admitted risks involved in increased nuclear energy are not serious enough "to warrant giving up our economic and social goals." In almost nightly TV appearances, he has accused Mr. Falldin of political opportunism by making nuclear power the central issue and thus dividing the country.

Mr. Palme charged that Mr. Falldin could not offer a viable alternative to atomic power. The Center party leader has proposed that capital investment currently being pumped into nuclear power be invested in a sweeping energy-saving program that would create new jobs.

This program would include government subsidies for recycling industrial energy, improved insulation in homes and industry and an overall plan for reduction of national energy consumption through careful state planning.

Mr. Falldin asked for stepped-up research and development in alternative energy sources such as solar, wind and thermal. But he conceded he could not estimate how much it would cost Sweden to retreat from nuclear power.

As the debate continued in the closing days of the campaign one fact was obvious: Mr. Falldin appears to have turned the Swedish election into a national referendum on nuclear power.

Formal Denial Of Carlos Tr... By Belgrade

Yugoslavs Ignore U... Claim About Terror...

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Yugoslavia today formally den... any knowledge that the V... zuelan terrorist known as Ca... had been in this country ... week, despite evidence to the ... trary that Western diplom... here continue to describe as "c... vincing."

A spokesman for the Yugo... Foreign Ministry called a r... conference to make the de... about the leftist terrorist, wh... real name is Ilich Ram... Sanchez.

Carlos is wanted for terro... incidents, including a numbe... murders in France and ... where. Earlier this week, W... German official sources repo... that Carlos and a German ... laborator, Hans-Joachim K... had been in Yugoslavia for ... days last week with the kn... edge of Belgrade authorities ... fore being expelled.

Yesterday, the State Dep... ment in Washington repo... that it had complained to Yu... slavia that Carlos had been ... lowed to leave Yugoslavia w... out being arrested.

U.S. interest in the case ... been strong, not only bec... Carlos is generally regarded ... the most dangerous terrorist ... the world, but also because of ... other dispute between Wash... ton and Belgrade.

Croatian Hijacking

After Croatian separatist ... rorists hijacked a U.S. airl... Friday, Yugoslavia protested ... harsh terms that the Un... States was responsible. Belgr... has charged that Washington ... a policy of harboring all cr... of President Tito's governm... and that it facilitated the hij... ing itself.

The United States has den... helping any terrorists.

The Yugoslav spokesman ... today:

"Yugoslav security author... and the Yugoslav section of ... terpol, despite careful che... have not established the pres... of those persons in Yugoslavia ...

"We cannot hide our deep ... appointment concerning the m... ner in which this matter is b... publicly treated by the West G... man government and press."

Extensive reporting of the ... in West Germany during the ... two days, the spokesman ... "encouraged subversive, dest... tive and other anti-Yugo... acts."

The spokesman denied ... knowledge of a U.S. protest a... the Carlos case.

Knowledgeable Western sou... reported that Carlos arrived ... on Sept. 6 on a commercial fl... from Algiers with five acc... plices, two of them Germans.

He was observed at Belg... airport not only by agents ... the West German government ... by a number of Yugoslav se... policemen.

When German diplomats r... ed the Yugoslav foreign offic... arrest the terrorist and his ... leagues, the Yugoslavs are ... to have replied that they w... "under close surveillance."

But after nearly four days, "C... los" and his colleagues report... left here on a flight to I... and again, both West Ger... and Yugoslav police agents w... on hand at the airport.

Apart from the State Dep... ment complaint in Washing... a U.S. Embassy official ... formally asked the Yugoslav g... ernment during the weeken... it could explain the available ... dence, it was learned.

Questioned about the Yugo... denial, Western diplomats in... ested in the Carlos case said t... still were convinced that the ... rorist had been in Yugoslavia ... week and that Yugoslav auth... ities had known about it.

The causes Carlos has ... parently supported with his o... ations have been of the far l...

The six hijackers of the ... plane appear to have been ... vocates merely of an independ... Croatian state and their politi... beliefs presumably are m... rightist than leftist.

Laotians Visit Prague

PRAGUE, Sept. 16 (Reuter)—A Laotian delegation, headed ... Premier Kaysone Phomvihan, ... rived today on a tour of ... European countries.

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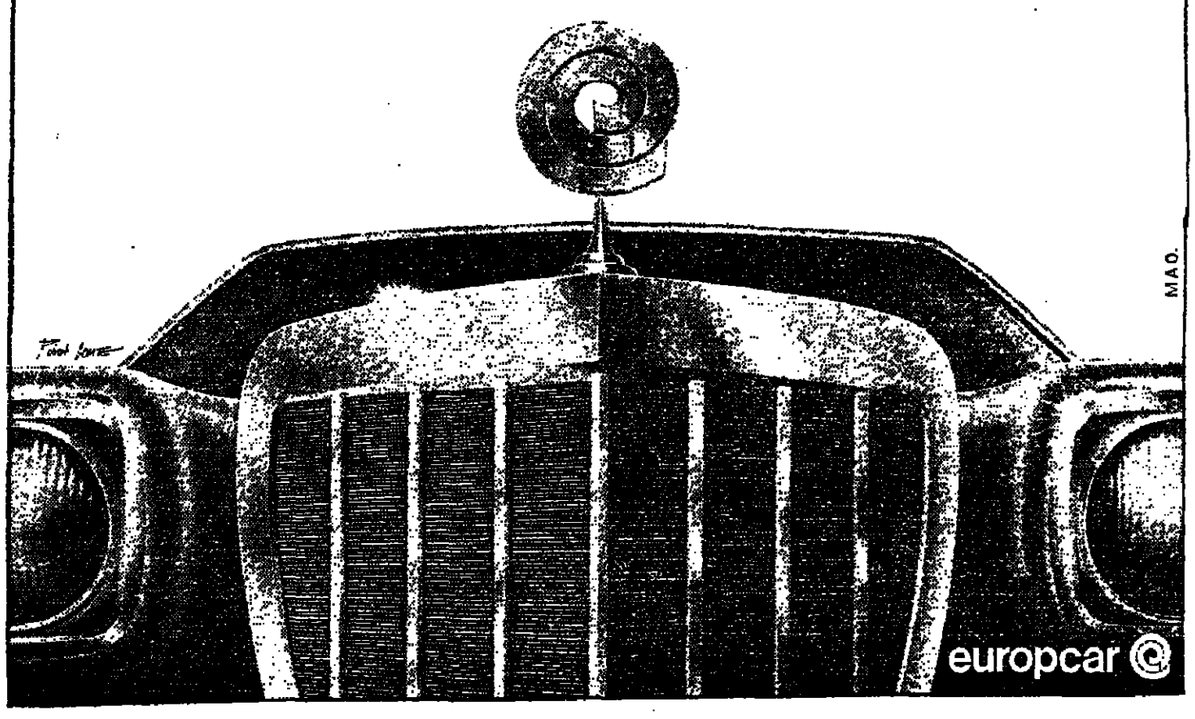
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alls It Worst Since 1930s

arter Caustically Accuses OP of Creating Recession

By James T. Wooten

EARBORN, Mich., Sept. 16 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter accused Nixon and Ford administrations yesterday of creating the ntry's worst economic conditions since the Depression of the 0s.

In a speech to a union group this suburb of Detroit, the mocratic presidential nominee the Republican leadership—lack of it—had "lowered the erican workers' standard of ng for the first time in a eration."

His remarks were the most ... vet of his campaign and ncided with the unofficial beming of Mr. Ford's own general election campaign in Ann bor, Mich., only 35 miles away. The thrust of the speech, while re vigorous in style, echoed theme of Mr. Carter's rhetoearlier in the day at the Minsota Farmfest in Lake Crystal, nn., before a cordial crowd of re than 50,000 farmers and ir families.

Joined by Senators

Joined by his vice-presidential ning mate, Sen Walter Monle, and Sen. Hubert Humphrey both Minnesotans—Mr. Carter ered the Minnesota throng a folksy celebration of rural virtues and a rebuke of Republican agricultural policies.

It was probably the largest crowd to hear Mr. Carter since he began his pursuit of the presidency 21 months ago and he seized the occasion to issue yet another diatribe against Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, who, with the exception of Mr. Ford, has emerged as Mr. Carter's favorite campaign villain.

As Mr. Carter spoke, smoke hung in the air from the diesel engines of dozens of tractors that had halted their ear-splitting world's championship pulling contest for his speech. A brisk wind that lifted the vent-flap on his jacket and ruffled his hair also bent the brittle, drought-striken corn stalks in the surrounding fields.

Parched Crops

Farmers in the plains states have seen their crops parched and substantially ruined by a sustained absence of rain this last year—Mr. Carter called it the worst since 1934—and, although a torrential downpour transformed the Farmfest into a quagmire of black mud on Monday, few of those who crowded into the site were complaining.

"It's a damn good sign," said a farmer. "We get rain on Monday—and God knows we need it—and Jimmy Carter on Wednesday, and God knows we need him. Or at least we need somebody else than Butz and Ford."

Mr. Carter, elated by the size and the enthusiasm of the crowd, could not have agreed more. Continuing the basic themes of his campaign, he questioned at length the ability of the President and the Republican party to meet the needs of the country.

The drought, he said, presented a perfect time for cooperation among farmers, the White House and the Department of Agriculture.

"But in times when you need them most that's when they're hardest to find," he said.

6 States List cCarthy as Candidate

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Eugene McCarthy, running as an independent candidate for president, has assured himself of a place on the ballot only 16 states but they include half-dozen important ones that uld affect the outcome of a se election.

According to a canvass by The w York Times of 50 states and e District of Columbia, the rmer Democratic senator from innesota still has time to make ie ballot in eight states, has ed suit to get on in seven hers and the District of Columa, but has been shut out in 19.

Mr. McCarthy's attorneys list s many as 15 states in which ey have lawsuits pending or are onsidering filing them to get Mr. cCarthy's name on the ballot.

Among the states in which the 968 candidate for the presidenal nomination is on the ballot re Illinois, Massachusetts, Michian, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennylvania and Wisconsin. He reortedly filed petitions carrying ore than 20,000 signatures in ew York before Tuesday night's eadline but remains subject to allenge there.

Write-in Candidate

In California, Mr. McCarthy as lost his struggle to get a lace on the ballot. His petition ell short of the required number y the state deadline and the ate supreme court rejected his ubsequent lawsuit. He will reortedly continue his effort there s a write-in candidate.

Unless Mr. McCarthy improves is present position, his election a president will be mathematially impossible. The states in hich he is on the ballot have nly 207 electoral votes among hem and at least 270 electoral otes are required for election.

But recent polls have shown Mr. McCarthy drawing as much s 6 or 7 per cent of the vote in hree-way contests with President ord and Jimmy Carter, the emocratic nominee, and getting hree times as many votes from Mr. Carter as from Mr. Ford.

If Mr. McCarthy runs that well n November and the Ford-Carter race is close, he could rain off enough Democratic otes to shift seven or eight big tates from the Democratic olumn to the Republican column, erhaps assuring Mr. Ford's elecion.

Some Democratic officials believe, however, that the McCarthy ote will fall off markedly if it ecomes impossible for him to win he election.

Filipinos Press Hunt For Diplomats' Plane

MANILA, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Search teams are being sent east of here to a mountainous area where a light plane carrying six foreign diplomats is feared to have crashed, airline sources said tonight. A search aircraft made a tentative "fix" of what may be the lost plane's location.

The plane, carrying U.S., West German and Japanese officials and two Filipino pilots, disappeared during a tropical storm three days ago on its approach to Manila's airport. The Piper Navajo, owned by Philair, was on a flight from Naga City, 165 miles south of here.

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Associated Press.

Daniel Schorr with his wife at House committee hearing.

Schorr, at Hearing, Rebuffs House on CIA Report Source

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Daniel Schorr refused nine specific demands from the House Ethics Committee yesterday to disclose details of how he had obtained a copy of the Pike report on the CIA. But the panel will not cite him for contempt of Congress.

Mr. Schorr cited freedom of the press provisions of the First Amendment as his constitutional protection against having to answer questions about how he had obtained the document and from whom.

Mr. Schorr's challenge to the committee will not be accepted since 6 of its 12 members said after the more than 3-hour public hearing that they would refuse to support a contempt citation.

Aaron Latham, a reporter for New York magazine, also twice refused to answer questions about what knowledge he might have of how Mr. Schorr had obtained the document and in doing so risked being charged with contempt of Congress.

The exchanges between committee members and Mr. Schorr, Mr. Latham and two other journalists who had been subpoenaed to testify before the panel were cordial at times, glacial at others.

The tensest moments involved the 11 times that the committee chairman, Rep. John Flynt, D-Ga., formally demanded of the witnesses that questions be answered.

"I respectfully decline to answer," Mr. Schorr said after the start of the questioning. "I'm fully convinced that I'm protected by the First Amendment and I refuse to answer."

After each of these and similarly worded answers, Rep. Flynt read a prepared statement that ended:

"*If you continue to refuse to* answer the question, your refusal will be deemed by this committee to constitute a willful failure to answer a question pertinent to the subject under inquiry and will subject you to prosecution and punishment by fine or imprisonment or both.

"Your refusal to answer will also subject you to prosecution and punishment for contempt of the House of Representatives. Accordingly, you are hereby advised that your objection to the question and your grounds for refusing to answer the question are hereby overruled. As chairman of this committee I hereby demand and direct that you answer the question put to you."

After Rep. Flynt's statement, Mr. Schorr again refused to answer, as had Mr. Latham before him.

Additionally, Mr. Schorr, a 60-year-old correspondent here for Columbia Broadcasting System, also declined to turn over to the committee some documents in his possession, including several copies of the Pike committee report. They also had been subpoenaed.

The confrontation between the committee and Mr. Schorr had been building up since March, when he admitted having provided a copy of the intelligence report to the Village Voice, which published extensive extracts in February.

Compiled by the House Select Committee on Intelligence, headed by Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., the report contained an extensive study of the operations of the CIA and other federal intelligence bodies, together with severe criticisms of their activities.

Senate Votes 86-0 To Treat Bribery Abroad as Crime

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Senate voted yesterday to make it a crime for U.S. corporations to bribe foreign government officials but rejected a move to require the firms to report all legal payments abroad.

The legislation, adopted 86 to 0, was prompted by disclosures of multimillion-dollar payments by Lockheed Aircraft Co. and other giant U.S. firms to foreign officials and political parties.

It now goes to the House but sponsors said its chances of winning final congressional approval this late in the session seem slim.

Under the measure, companies that paid such bribes in the future could face fines up to $10,000 and their officials up to two years in prison.

The law would apply to all companies, even if they are not regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Senate rejected, 58 to 29, an attempt by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, to require SEC-regulated firms to disclose all payments made to their overseas agents—regardless of the purpose of the payments.

Sen. Church, chairman of the subcommittee on multinational corporations, which probed the Lockheed bribes, said the legislation lacked teeth without such a provision. He said his amendment would make it almost impossible for U.S. corporations to disguise bribes as legal payments.

Miss Hearst to Get Her Final Sentence

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (UPI).—A federal judge today set Sept. 24 for final sentencing of Patricia Hearst for armed bank robbery.

Miss Hearst, 22, was convicted in the spring of, taking part in the holdup of a San Francisco bank 10 weeks after her kidnapping by the Symbionese Liberation Army. She initially was sentenced to the maximum term of 35 years in prison but the trial judge said he would reduce the sentence after she underwent psychiatric examination.

Vaccine Supplies May Lag Behind U.S. Flu Effort

ATLANTA, Sept. 16 (AP).—"Roll up your sleeve, America" is the theme of a national campaign to get U.S. residents to line up for swine flu shots. But if everyone turns out when the shots first become available, there will not be enough vaccine.

The public awareness campaign sponsored by the Federal Center for Disease Control and the National Medical Audiovisual Center will be presented in radio and television spots, newspaper and magazine ads and other materials.

"The thrust of the campaign is that flu is a serious disease, that it is preventable, that we have a good vaccine and you should protect yourself," CDC spokesman Stafford Smith said last night.

President Ford had been pushing to have all Americans inoculated against the viral infection by the fall. But there will not be enough vaccine available if every American wants to be inoculated when the shots first become available next month. Delays in producing the vaccine have been caused by doubts about its reliability and insurance problems.

Federal officials expect to deliver more than 20 million doses of the vaccine by Oct. 1 to state health departments, an additional 97 million doses by December and 130 million doses by January.

Because there are questions about the effectiveness of the vaccine in children under age 18, vaccinations are planned only for adults.

Nixon Ex-Aide Denies Asking For a Payoff

Testimony in Conflict In Grumman Inquiry

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (WP).—A former Nixon White House aide, Richard Allen, denied yesterday that he solicited a $1-million presidential campaign contribution in connection with government assistance in selling military aircraft to Japan.

"The allegation is false," Mr. Allen declared in sworn testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations.

The subcommittee was told Monday by former Grumman International president Thomas Cheatham that Mr. Allen had asked for the campaign contribution in the spring of 1972.

Two senior Grumman officials, board chairman John Bierwirth of the parent Grumman Corp., and vice-president John Carr, testified yesterday that they had no knowledge of a request for a corporate contribution to the 1972 Nixon campaign.

However, a Columbia Broadcasting System producer-reporter, Jay McMullen, in an Aug. 27 television program called "The Selling of the F-14," reported that, "According to the [Grumman] Corp., it had been asked to make an illegal corporate contribution to the Nixon campaign—and had refused."

The subcommittee chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said Mr. McMullen has identified Mr. Bierwirth as the source of his information and that the reporter said he checked the information with Mr. Carr.

Reached by telephone, Mr. McMullen said he did not record his conversation with Mr. Bierwirth but may have notes of the interview. He said their talk was not confidential and that a Grumman public relations official was present at the interview, which took place in the spring. Mr. McMullen said neither Mr. Bierwirth nor Mr. Carr would elaborate on the reported request for an "illegal corporate contribution."

Under questioning, Mr. Bierwirth testified he did not remember making a statement about an approach for an illegal contribution.

There has been no allegation that Grumman or its officials actually made a contribution to the 1972 Nixon campaign. Mr. Cheatham testified that he told Mr. Allen that such a contribution was beyond his capacity and introduced him to other officials but never learned whether contributions had been made.

Bank Robber Finds His Loot Is Hot Money

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (AP).—It was just a run-of-the-mill bank robbery until the loot blew up in the robber's pocket and sprayed tear gas in the nearby tavern where he was celebrating.

It began Tuesday when a man handed a note to a Wells Fargo Bank teller claiming he was carrying a gun. The teller handed over $3,200—but included a tear-gas minigrenade with the cash.

The robber ran around the corner to a saloon, where he ordered a drink. The bartender had just served the drink when he heard what he thought was a shot. His new patron "ran out of the door with his pocket on fire" and disappeared.

A bank spokesman said the hidden tear gas grenades have been used as anti-robbery devices for the last year. However, he said, they are supposed to go off before the robber leaves the bank.

Senate Halt Seen In Gulf Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Senate Ethics Committee has voted to drop its investigation of alleged illegal Gulf Corp. campaign contributions to Senate minority leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and other senators, Senate sources said today.

The panel voted 5 to 1 in a closed session yesterday, the sources said. They said the vote was on a motion by Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., and that Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., was the only member of the panel to vote against the motion.

The committee began looking into the Gulf matter after it was alleged in depositions filed in federal court last year that Gulf's former chief lobbyist had given Sen. Scott as much as $100,000 between 1960 and 1973, most of it to distribute to other candidates. Sen. Scott has denied ever knowingly accepting corporate contributions from Gulf.

26,000 Students Idle

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 16 (AP).—The University of Puerto Rico has suspended classes for the 26,000 students at the Rio Piedras campus here because students decided to support a strike by maintenance and clerical workers.

Conferees Move to Restrict Abortions Paid by Medicaid

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (NYT).—A Senate-House conference committee voted yesterday to outlaw, in most instances, payment for abortions under the federal Medicaid program, but the committee specified certain cases in which payment for such abortions would be permissible.

The conferees' agreement was an attempt to break a summer-long deadlock between the Senate and the House on the abortion question. The deadlock has held up final passage of a $57-billion appropriation for the Department of Labor.

The House has repeatedly voted to prohibit the use of any federal money to pay for abortions. The Senate has been equally adamant in opposing such a prohibition.

The language of the compromise sentence reads as follows, "None of the funds contained in this act shall be used to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term."

That prohibition was softened, however, in the official report prepared by the conferees, which accompanies the legislation and which carries the force of law.

The report stated that abortions under Medicaid and other federal programs would be permissible if the mother had kidney disease, multiple sclerosis and other diseases or if she were the victim of incest or rape. Further, the report declared the measure was not intended to prohibit the government from paying for intrauterine devices or drugs to prevent the implantation of the fertilized ovum.

The critical sentence of the report reads as follows, "It is the intention of the conferees to limit the financing of abortions under the Medicaid program to instances where the performance of an abortion is deemed by a physician to be of medical necessity and to prohibit payment for abortions as a method of family planning or for emotional or social convenience."

According to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, between 250,000 and 300,000 women had abortions last year that were paid for by Medicaid, the federal program that finances medical care for the indigent. The cost is between $45 million and $55 million a year.

The primary effect of the compromise would be to make it more difficult for poor but healthy women to have abortions.

President Ford and his Democratic opponent, Jimmy Carter, have said that they do not approve of the use of federal money to pay for abortions.



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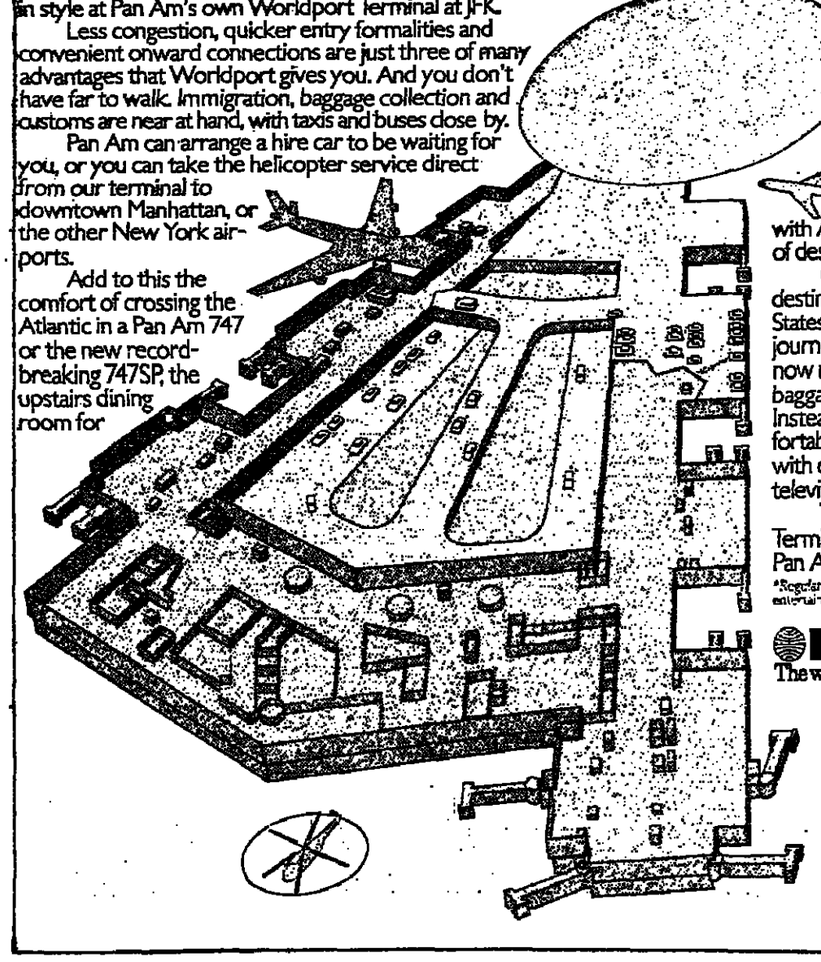
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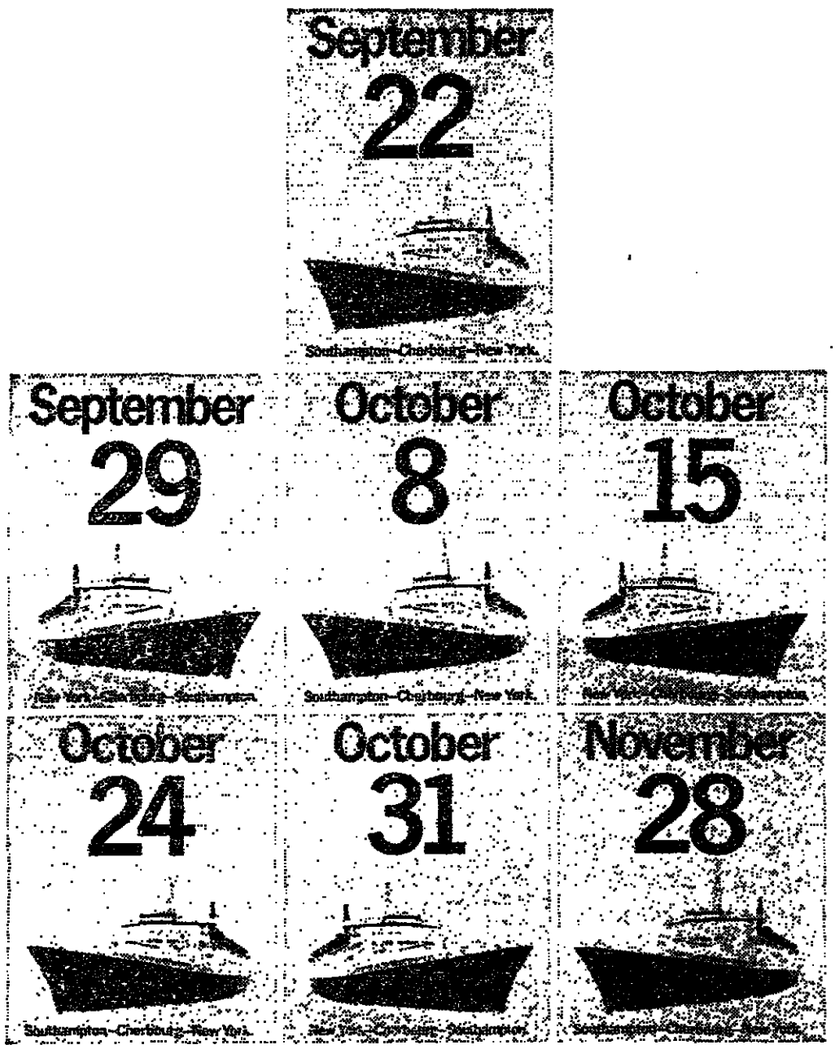
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Jean Monnet Recounts 50 Years of Public and Private Life

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 16 (IHT).—What statesman still living today has seen his career stretch from Clemenceau to Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, has been on close terms with most of the great Western leaders of this century and at age 88 has decided to tell the story?

The answer is Jean Monnet, the *"éminence grise* of Europe," who for more than half a century has influenced the destinies of the nations of Western Europe. His 600-page memoirs, now being translated into English, have just been published here.

The least French of Frenchmen, Mr. Monnet has done as much to shape events for France in this century as any other man, including De Gaulle. Tirelessly toiling to recreate the Europe of Charlemagne, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, Mr. Monnet was the inspiration behind the European Economic Community. It is fair to ask whether the EEC would exist today without him.

Yet his instincts are so little French that in his book he continually tweaks his countrymen for their nationalism, their "taste for paradox," their egocentricity. De Gaulle, with whom Mr. Monnet almost never agreed, is painted as the supreme egocentric, although, the author makes clear, a genius.

He tells how during the tumultuous days of June, 1940, when De Gaulle had just arrived in London at the fall of France, he invited the general to dinner. Arriving before Mr. Monnet had returned home, "De Gaulle was met by my wife, and immediately plunged into a disconcerting silence. *To break this atmosphere,* Silvia asked him how long his mission was going to last. 'I am not on a mission, madame,' he replied. 'I am here to save the honor of France.'"

League of Nations

Mr. Monnet's career bridged both world wars and between them he worked with the League of Nations. Never a chauvinist, Mr. Monnet struggled in the early 1920s to bring France and Germany back together. "The trouble was in the Treaty of Versailles itself," he writes. "It was based on discrimination. From the day I began public service I have understood that equality was absolutely essential in relations among nations, as it is in those among men."

In a meeting with Poincaré, Mr. Monnet suggested reducing Germany's World War I war debts. "Never, monsieur," replied the Premier, "and he took from his pocket a copy of the treaty *to wave under our noses."*

The book, published here by Fayard, is something of a political event, for Mr. Monnet long has been urged to tell what he knows. A bit underedited, it still offers valuable new insights into the events of this century and the men who shaped them.

It was Mr. Monnet's origins that made him different from most of his countrymen. Born into a cognac firm in the Cognac region, Mr. Monnet was, as a young man a traveling salesman for the company. He learned English fluently and traveled frequently to England, Canada and the United States. At a time when France was protectionist and inward-looking, Mr. Monnet was the opposite. He became skilled at negotiating and banking. He discovered that the "civilized" man was one "who listened to all sides and did not try to impose his viewpoint," something he never forgot.

Traveling for three years to China and through Eastern Europe, he learned that "the right people always to see were those whose business is not to be wrong —bankers, businessmen, lawyers, journalists." He developed his work ethic, "never separate reflexion from action"; his creed, "where there is no vision, the people perish," and his methodology: Train capable young men and then insinuate them into the highest echelons. He clearly has little time for diplomats, regarding them as slaves of patriotism. He once was rebuffed by a high Gaullist diplomat with the phrase, "Don't try to convince me; you know my job is to defend national sovereignty."

Aircraft Purchases

Head of procurement in London during World War I and in London and Washington in World War II, Mr. Monnet writes of his meetings with Clemenceau and Poincaré and later Churchill and Roosevelt. Leading the French negotiations with Washington to buy U.S. aircraft in 1938, he tells of his long meetings with Roosevelt, who was determined to sell planes to France despite the U.S. Neutrality Act. To get around the act, the planes were built in Canada and, by the time of the German offensive in May, 1940, several hundred had been delivered to Paris and London.



Keystone.
Jean Monnet

"The factories that our efforts created eventually would help the great nation then still insouciant of the danger."

While German tanks rolled across France in June, 1940, Mr. Monnet went to Churchill with the first of his historic ideas. He proposed the "union of France and Britain," one Cabinet, one parliament, one army. As Churchill would later write, "my first reaction was unfavorable," but soon he had rallied to it, as did De Gaulle. The British sent the dramatic proposal to the tottering French government, then in Bordeaux, only to learn that, hours before it was received, the Reynaud government had fallen and Marshal Pétain had been named to form a new one to negotiate with the Germans.

"It was not merely opportunistic," Mr. Monnet writes of the proposal, "but something, that, with a little luck, would have changed the course of events."

After the war, Mr. Monnet briefly considered running for office, but decided that "all politicians are strongly egocentric." "Belong to a party—the very expression bothers me," he writes. "To belong means to follow a line, act before being completely convinced, and I am incapable of that." He was better, he decided, outside the system.

It was during this postwar period that Mr. Monnet brought forward his revolutionary ideas for Europe, that he "invented Europe," in the words of Frenchman Roger Massip. First came the Coal and Steel Community, then Euratom, the unsuccessful European Defense Community, and the community itself. His new ideas were still flowing as late as 1969, when Mr. Monnet proposed the formation of the European Council, the collective summit meetings of EEC leaders acting as a European government, which began in 1973.

Stone by Stone

To appreciate what Mr. Monnet did, one should consider what he was up against. In the post-World War II period, France was nationalistic, still protectionist, morbidly worried about the rise of Germany again and still basically rural. To form a European community would mean opening frontiers, abandoning sovereignty, industrializing, internationalizing. Yet starting with the Coal and Steel Community, stone by stone, the community took shape.

And it took shape without support from two of France's largest parties, the Gaullists and Communists, who voted against the community at every turn. Supporting the community was that great amorphous body of centrists, moderates, Radicals and Socialists that was to drift into obscurity during the Gaullist years.

The Gaullists will vote "against the Europe of Jean Monnet," party leader Raymond Triboulet announced at the National Assembly in July, 1957, during the vote. Pierre Mendes-France also opposed it, saying: "France must not be victim of a treaty." The final vote, for the EEC, was 342 to 239, the zenith of Mr. Monnet's career.

Mr. Monnet continued his work in the post-Gaullist years, working out of the small Paris headquarters of his Action Committee for the United States of Europe. His influence waned under Prime Minister Georges Pompidou, a man he found provincial, "uncomfortable in relations with other leaders." But fortunately, he writes, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt was there to take the European lead.

He calls Mr. Brandt "one of the most generous statesmen I have known, one of the few capable of giving something—himan, too human."

It was under Mr. Giscar d'Estaing that Mr. Monnet's ide for the European Council too form. During a long visit with the new President in 1974, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also indicated his willingness to lift the French veto on direct elections to the European Parliament and to abandon the French fixation on unanimous voting in EEC decisions that had caused De Gaulle to boycott the community for more than a year a decade earlier.

"When I left the Elysee Palace that day (Sept. 19, 1974)," Mr. Monnet writes, "I could say that the road chosen was the right one, but I wasn't unaware that the climb back would be difficult. To believe that progress comes without difficulty is a *fundamental* error.

"'What must we do?' asked the journalists as I left, and I replied, 'continue, continue, continue,' and they seemed satisfied with my answer because they knew that that has been my rule during 25 years through all the crises and reversals in the history of European construction."

Soviet Harassing of Dissidents Is Camouflaged

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (NYT).—Veniamin Bogomolny, a 30-year-old Jewish dissident, looked around the shambles of his home. Bookcases had been overturned, the books scattered and crumpled in the yard outside. Windows were smashed, the glass ground into clothing on the floor. Desk drawers lay broken. Lamps had been ripped from the walls.

This was Mr. Bogomolny's homecoming to Moscow after a summer vacation on the Black Sea coast. He smiled. It was that strange, sad smile sometimes seen on the faces of refugees in Indochina, the look of people who have been buffeted so mercilessly that real despair is no longer possible. Seen here, it also reflects a certain dry understanding by those who dare to speak out, who try to emigrate, who know the rules of the game.

"Oh!" Mr. Bogomolny let out a happy cry and reached behind a couch, pulling out some paperback books of Hebrew-language lessons. "They missed these," he said with delight.

Letters Taken

No salable items were taken from the three-room house. A tape recorder, a typewriter, a television set and an expensive bicycle remained amid the disarray. Gone were letters and snapshots from his parents and three sisters, who emigrated to Israel several years ago; missing also were four or five Hebrew books, including his notebook for studying the language, and all his documents covering his futile applications for an exit visa.

It was the latest in a series of acts of violence or harassment suffered by dissidents and nonconformists. Although in this case, as in others, no hard proof existed of official involvement, Mr. Bogomolny said he thought the circumstances spoke for themselves.

Some dissidents have speculated that Soviet authorities, particularly the KGB, are turning increasingly to such methods of "punishment" to avoid the sharp criticism that would be provoked in the West by open arrest and imprisonment.

On the other hand, some of the incidents look so much like hooliganism and street crime that they may simply reveal Moscow as a more crime-ridden city than the official press cares to report.

Poet Killed

In April, for example, Konstantin Bogatyryov, a poet, was beaten over the head in a corridor outside his apartment. His skull was fractured and he died two months later. However, he was not a particularly active dissident and the activists here stopped short of implying official involvement.

In May, an abstract artist named Yevgeny Rukhin died in a fire in his Leningrad studio and there were rumblings in the artists' community about the fire's suspicious nature. But there was no proof of arson; the studio had been cluttered with paintings, paint, canvases and broken furniture.

Other cases have had political overtones, however:

• A historian, Mikhail Bernshtam, part of a dissident group organized to monitor Soviet observance of the Helsinki accords, said that officials had suggested some months ago that he emigrate.

But he refused to leave and shortly thereafter four men posing as "Zionists" entered his apartment, he said, tied him to a chair and threatened to kill him unless he left the country. He has decided to go, not because of the threat, he said, but because of his wife's strong wish to live in the United States.

• Lev Kopelev, whose book on his experiences with the Red Army in World War II has recently appeared in the West, received about a dozen telephoned threats on his life in June. "Your wife will soon be a widow," some of them said.

• Alexander Ginsburg, a prominent dissident, said that last February someone broke into his home in Tarusa, a town south of Moscow, and stole 20 icons, some records and books. Neighbors said they saw the "thieves" taking flash pictures inside and there was evidence that they had searched the house.

• Nikolai Kryuchkov, a Moscow dissident who had collected money to help other dissidents, was reportedly beaten several months ago by three men who tied him up in his apartment and threatened to torture him if he did not give up the money he had collected.

Mr. Bogomolny, who is a computer operator, is being denied an exit visa on the grounds that he possesses state secrets—from his service in the army, in which he was assigned to a unit that built missile silos.

Diet Begins a Special Session Seen Perilous for Miki's Rule

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Sept. 16 (NYT).—The Diet was convened in extraordinary session today to consider a package of crucial fiscal measures.

Indications were that the deliberations would serve also as political preludes to a general election late this year and to further squabbling within the majority Liberal Democratic party.

The session's first day seemed to set the tone. It was consumed with disagreements over how long the special session should last. By nightfall it appeared that members would not get down to substantive debate until next week.

The parliament began its special meeting less than 15 hours after Premier Takeo Miki reshuffled his 20-man Cabinet, whose members had held their posts since December, 1974. Their tenure in the same positions set a postwar record for Japan.

Retention of Power

The Cabinet changes were part of a series of intricate political maneuverings undertaken in recent weeks as Mr. Miki struggled to retain the leadership of the conservative party that has ruled Japan for 21 years.

Mr. Miki, 69, who heads only a minor faction within the ruling party, was chosen by Liberal Democratic chieftains as an interim compromise leader almost two years ago. His leadership has been the target of a growing number of intraparty attacks in recent months.

The Premier has talked frequently of the need to press the investigation into the multimillion-dollar Lockheed Aircraft bribery scandal, even though the trail of evidence has led to former Premier Kakuei Tanaka and other prominent Liberal Democrats.

As one result, the number of Japanese approving of Mr. Miki's work has risen to 48 per cent in at least one public-opinion survey.

But as another result, Mr. Miki's intraparty support, never enthusiastic to begin with, has all but crumbled.

Two-thirds of his party's Diet members signed a petition against him. He was booed and jeered at a meeting of local party officials. And he has had to plead for party support, an unprecedented move for the man at the Liberal Democratic party's helm, which traditionally goes to the head of a powerful faction.

Yesterday, he received a serious setback. Raizo Matsuno, Mr. Miki's candidate for the powerful post of party secretary-general, was rejected by the Executive Council.

The Premier was forced to accept the awarding of the job to Tsuneo Uchida, an economic expert who has been a member of a staunch anti-Miki faction led by Masayoshi Ohira.

At a Liberal Democratic convention next month, Mr. Miki's opponents are expected to push publicly for his ouster from the party leadership.

At a news conference this afternoon, Mr. Miki reiterated his desire to lead the party into the nationwide lower-house elections, which by law must be held by Dec. 9.

Egyptians Voting In Referendum On Sadat Term

CAIRO, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Egyptians voted today in a national referendum in which they are expected to approve by a sweeping majority President Anwar Sadat's tenure of office for a second six-year term.

The referendum is being held in the middle of an Egyptian diplomatic drive to help end Lebanon's civil war. Mr. Sadat believes that a Lebanese settlement would lead to reconciliation of his differences with Syria, thus paving the way for resumption of Middle East peace efforts, which have been stalled since last fall.

Voters were asked today to approve or reject last month's parliamentary nomination of the President for another term.

The turnout was not as heavy as expected, government officials said. With a population of 38 million, Egypt has an electorate of about 9.5 million, nearly one-sixth of them women.

Norway Factory Blasts

SANDEFJORD, Norway, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Seven persons were injured, five seriously, when a series of explosions and fires tonight destroyed Norway's largest paint factory here.

Military Court Clears Carvalho

LISBON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Portugal's Supreme Military Court has ordered that charges against Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho for civil liberties violations be dropped.

Maj. Carvalho, 40, who headed Portugal's military Copcon security force during a pro-Communist administration in 1974, was accused of making unlawful arrests and holding detainees for more than the legally permitted 48 hours.

But the Supreme Military Court ruled that many accusations lacked sufficient proof and said that Maj. Carvalho also benefited from a Christmas amnesty halting prosecution for "breaches of military discipline."

EEC Sees No Rise In Food Prices Despite Drought

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—The Common Market can guarantee that prices of basic foodstuffs will not increase despite this summer's drought, EEC farm commissioner Pierre Lardinois promised today.

Answering questions in the EEC's European Parliament, he said: "We can guarantee our basic commodities at normal prices of last year."

But he warned that the community will have to import large quantities of animal fodder.

The commission is concerned that too many farmers are slaughtering their cattle for lack of fodder, leading to a glut of meat this year and an expected shortage of about 6 per cent next year.

The European Commission wants EEC agriculture ministers to eliminate all import duties on secondary fodder until April at a cost to the community of about 5 million units of account ($6 million) he added. The community has already abolished taxes on most of its imported primary fodder, notably soybeans and corn.

Panmunjom Plan Goes Into Effect

SEOUL, Sept. 16. (UPI).—The UN Command and North Korea separated their military guards in the truce village of Panmunjom today under new security arrangements designed to prevent confrontations in the Demilitarized Zone.

The new security system was adopted Sept. 6 following the Aug. 18 slaying of two U.S. Army officers by North Koreans. As part of the new plan, North Korea had to remove four of its guard posts located south of the demarcation line on the UN Command side. The UN Command had no such positions north of the line.



The orang-utan of the Indonesian jungles is seriously endangered by hunters and the rapidly increasing destruction of its habitat. (Photo: Tom McHugh at Monkey Jungle/Photo Researchers).

Urgently needed: $10,000,000 to save the jungle and its wildlife

Monster tractors, tree pullers and tree crushers are ravaging the last remaining jungles—and 50 million years of evolution. If this wanton destruction continues, all the jungles in the world will vanish during your lifetime. Rare animals, like the orangutan and the aye-aye, inhabit the jungle, and will not survive its destruction.

No other environment contains so many species of plants and animals

On three acres of jungle, you can see more than two hundred different species of *trees,* and 410 different species of *birds.* You can see 12,250 species of flowering plants which are found nowhere else.

More than half the jungles of Africa have already been destroyed. In Latin America and S.E. Asia more than one third have fallen. The situation is even worse in India, Ceylon and Burma.

In some jungles, only one tree per acre has any commercial value. To get that single tree, timber companies can chew-up 75 percent of the surrounding canopy.

The World Wildlife Fund cannot hope to save *all* the jungles which still remain. Most of them are doomed to disappear.

But we can – with your help – preserve enough of the jungle (perhaps in the form of national parks) to save its unique flora and fauna from extinction.

A vanishing storehouse of knowledge

The jungles offer insight into the processes of evolution. Their fragile cycles reveal them as the most complex environments on earth. They are gigantic laboratories and libraries of information – monuments more valuable than any created by man.

The jungle: who needs it?

More than ten percent of the world's known plant and animal species live in the jungle. Many are well-known, some have only been identified, and thousands more are *still* undiscovered.

Today, mechanization – powered by money from industrialized nations – is biting great chunks out of jungles that originally covered sixteen million square kilometers of the earth. Forty percent has already been destroyed and at the current rate of destruction (14 acres per minute) *the rest will vanish in 25 years.*

The richer jungles may only have ten years to live.

No one can forecast the consequence of destruction

Funds are urgently needed to sponsor research into the effect that destruction, partial or total, will have.

We need to determine the long-term effects on the world's climatic conditions; the dangers of increased flooding; the loss of natural resources. This is information that many Governments need to enact the legislation that can avert the total destruction of the jungle.

The World Wildlife Fund plans to save areas representative of all the different types of jungle. Only by doing this will the richness and variety be preserved, and the species saved from extinction.

If the jungles are to be used to best advantage, the highest levels of Government must be made aware of the need from protective management. Because once the jungle is destroyed, *it can never be recreated.*

Send us money

Money is needed urgently. We must persuade the corporations responsible to re-consider their ruthless exploitation of the jungle.

We must give aid to sympathetic Governments of developing nations. They cannot afford to mount extensive conservation programmes on their own – they need guidance and money. The World Wildlife Fund has to provide both.

Please help us collect the $10,000,000 we need to save the earth's jungles.

You can send your donation to the World Wildlife Fund, Headquarters: CH-1110 Morges, Switzerland.

We've only got 25 years to save the jungle.

The World Wildlife Fund
President:
H.R.H. The Prince of the Netherlands

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(The World Wildlife Fund acknowledges with thanks the donation of this space by the International Herald Tribune)

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DEATH NOTICE

H.R.H. Prince PAUL of YUGOSLAVIA died in Paris on the 14th of September, after a short illness. The Funeral Service will be held at the Russian Cathedral, Rue Daru, at 10.00 a.m. on the 20th September.

ests, Laity to Decide

S. Episcopal Bishops Vote r the Ordination of Women

By Marjorie Hyer

NNEAPOLIS, Sept. 15 (WP). House of Bishops of the opal Church voted 95 to 61 day to allow the ordination men to the priesthood of church, which is the U.S. h of Anglicanism.

ordination question, which threatened to split the h, must still be approved by ther house of the church's eral general convention in n here, the House of Dep-uties, made up of priests and lay men and women.

A compromise proposed earlier by the church's presiding bishop, the Rt. Rev. John Allin, which would have permitted local bishops to decide whether to ordain women, was abandoned during three hours of emotional debate.

Equally Applicable

The action taken by the bishops was a simple amendment to canon law of the church specifying that ordination "shall be equally applicable to men and women." If approved by the House of Deputies, it will make it possible for the bishops of the church's 114 dioceses to begin immediately ordaining women who have completed educational and other prerequisites for the priesthood.

The 3-million-member Episcopal Church is the only major body in the Protestant stream of U.S. Christianity that has not admitted women to the top ranks of the clergy. Six years ago, the church opened the way for women to become deacons, which for males is normally a six-month internship for the priesthood.

In the Episcopal Church, only a priest may consecrate holy communion, solemnize marriages and pronounce absolution of sins in the confessional.

The House of Bishops had twice in the past voted in favor of the principle of ordaining women but yesterday's action was the first time the body actually voted to begin implementing the ordination of women priests in the church.

Adamant Opponent

After the vote, the Right Rev. Stanley Atkins, bishop of Eau Claire, Wis., one of the most adamant opponents of women priests, read a prepared statement, which he said represented the views of "a number of us." The statement said, "We cannot accept with good conscience the action of this house" because it "would violate our ordination vows to be faithful to and to defend the word of God in Holy Scripture."

The statement continued, "We cannot acknowledge the authority of this general convention to decide unilaterally," without consultation with the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches, "a question which ought to be decided by an ecumenical consensus." He said, however, that the group remained "committed to the Episcopal Church and we are determined to live and work within it."

Bishop Atkins is a leader of the Anglo-Catholic faction of the church that feels itself closer to Roman Catholic tradition than to Protestantism. Thirty-seven other bishops associated themselves with the Atkins statement.

S. Probing ecovery of cret Notes

ASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP). e Justice Department is in-gating the strange case of a ng notebook containing clas-l information that was re-d to a top-ranking Ford-ad-stration intelligence adviser n ex-convict who said he got om sympathizers of Patricia st, The Washington Post said y.

e adviser, Leo Cherne, re-d the notebook missing after sturned from European meet-with diplomats and intel-ce officers in March of last . The Post said.

e green government note-was used by Mr. Cherne's , Comdr. Lionel Olmer, a l intelligence officer, to re-briefings at Mr. Cherne's of-l meetings.

r. Cherne is chairman of ident Ford's Foreign Intel-ce Advisory Board and a ber of the new three-member lligence Oversight Board.

cording to the newspaper ac-t, the notebook was recover-after Mr. Cherne received a on July 24 of last year from ael Casey, a former inmate Soledad Prison, near San ncisco, who said he got it from pathizers of Miss Hearst, the spaper heiress convicted ear-this year of bank robbery.

asey, 33, who once worked in ttlement of Vietnamese refu-, sought to appear as a wit-s in behalf of Miss Hearst and nine months was director of ial projects for Boys' Town, community started by Father nagan.

le achieved notoriety last year en the Los Angeles Times paid n $15,000 for a promised meet-with Miss Hearst when she still at large. The newspa-has since described Casey's r as a hoax.

he Post reported that Mr. rne notified intelligence offi-ls as soon as he got Casey's and was advised to play down importance of the notebook.

he newspaper said the docu-nt contained sensitive informa-n from briefings with the CIA, luding reactions to news stories ut the CIA and the flow of rodollars from the West to b nations.

he Post reported that some-ere along the line the notebook s given higher priority by the A's Office of Security and the tice Department started inves-ating how it was lost or stolen.

he newspaper said Mr. Cherne ed for the investigation.

Comdr. Olmer said he still does know how the document was splaced.

Even when I went to the men's m during the trip, I took the ebook out of my attaché case d carried it with me," he was oted as saying.

oviet Newsman ays U.S. Budget uels Arms Race

OSCOW, Sept. 16 (Reuters). A Soviet commentator today tacked the new U.S. defense dget and asked whether it uld be reconciled with state-nts by President Ford in favor détente.

Tass news agency commentator ri Maximov said that the fense appropriations bill for 77 approved by the Senate ree days ago added up, with propriations left over from this cal year, to "an astronomical gure of about $113 billion, an precedented military budget in e history of the United States."

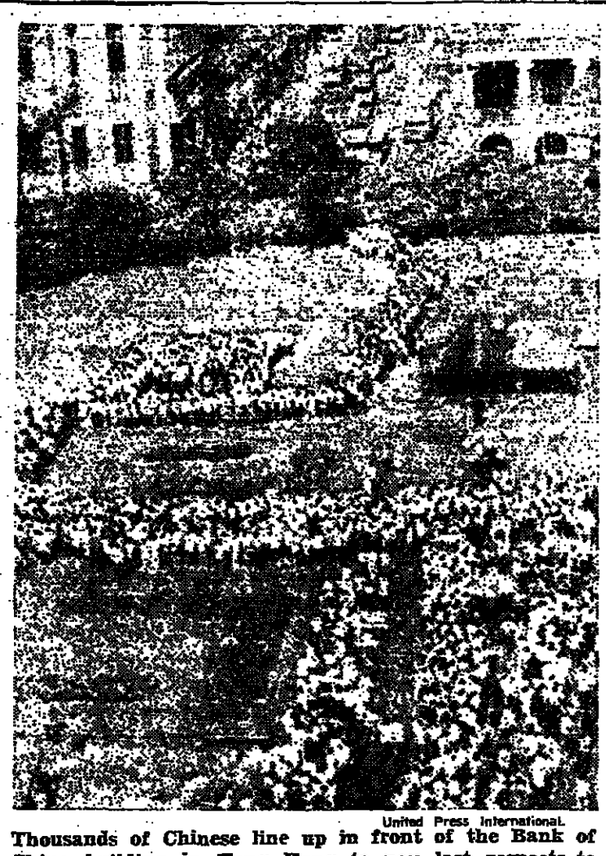
The question was, Mr. Maximov ote, "how to reconcile Presi-ent Ford's statements, specif-ally his pronouncements made ring the election campaign out the desire of the United ates to improve international lations... with the actual course the United States toward hiping up the arms race."

Soviet newspapers hailed Presi-nt Ford's victory over Ronald agan for the Republican presi-ential nomination as a "defeat r ultra-reaction" but have since ttacked the President for alleg-dly supporting hard-line poli-es to win votes.

Marksman Misses. Blacks Out Village

MONT-DE-MARSAN, France, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—The south-western village of Vieux-Boucau was blacked out for several hours yesterday by a would-be marksman who missed his shot, officials here said.

The unidentified huntsman boasted to friends that he could hit a cigarette lighter in midair with one shot. Instead, he severed the high-tension wire supplying the village with electricity.



United Press International

Thousands of Chinese line up in front of the Bank of China building in Hong Kong to pay last respects to Mao Tse-tung in rites led by the governor of the colony.

Basque Councils Join Protest

MADRID, Sept. 16 (AP).—Five more city councils protested today against alleged police repression as the Madrid government sent the nation's top police officials to the region bordering France to investigate the charges.

Premier Adolfo Suarez called the Cabinet into regular session before the departure of Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa and National Security Director Emilio Rodriguez to the Basque center of San Sebastian.

The new censures of the police for the week-old killing of a worker during a Basque nationalist demonstration brought to 23 the number of town councils that have protested to the government or resigned in Guipuzcoa Province, site of the incident. There were calls for the civil governor there to resign.

The rift between the local and central governments widened as officials summoned the nation's police chiefs to the Spanish capital to discuss how to handle street demonstrations, legalized three months ago for the first time in 40 years.

Bonn Holding 62 In Terror Cases

BONN, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Interior Minister Werner Maihofer said here today that 62 persons were being held in pretrial custody in West German jails on suspicion of being involved in politically motivated acts of violence or similar offenses.

He told journalists that 150 others were under permanent police observation because of alleged cooperation with outlawed criminal organizations. Police were also hunting 28 persons wanted in connection with terrorist activities, he said.

Barcelona Halts Civil Air Traffic

MADRID, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Commercial air traffic in the Barcelona area was suspended today due to what an Air Force Ministry spokesman called "technical reasons."

Airline employees said the suspension of hourly Madrid-Barcelona flights was caused by air force exercises today over various parts of the country.

The newspaper Informaciones reported, however, that the radar at Barcelona airport had broken down and that the breakdown, combined with the air force maneuvers, led Barcelona air traffic controllers to decide not to take responsibility for civilian flights today. The air controllers have been staging a slowdown for the last month.

Lebanese Christians Clash Over Cabinet Shift

BEIRUT, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Members of two rightist Christian factions clashed in northern Lebanon today, widening the growing split between Christian militants led by outgoing President Suleiman Franjieh and the more moderate Phalangist party.

While sporadic fighting between Christians and Moslems flared on four fronts and a new political crisis loomed, Phalangists and leftists held a surprise truce meeting—their first official talks in almost a year.

Rightist sources said that gunmen from Mr. Franjieh's private militia, the Marada Brigade, exchanged machine-gun fire with Phalangist militiamen in the coastal town of Chekka, 63 kilometers north of Beirut, this morning. Travelers returning from the Christian-held region, just south of the besieged leftist port of Tripoli, confirmed the report.

Unconfirmed accounts said four persons died in the battle.

Simmering Conflict

On the country's war fronts, fighting slowed during the night, but rival snipers and artillerymen blasted at each others' sandbagged positions throughout the day in the ruins of central Beirut.

The simmering conflict between Mr. Franjieh and the Phalangists, the Christians' largest militia, boiled over yesterday when Mr. Franjieh stripped moderate Moslem Premier Rashid Karami of the key Ministries of Finance and Defense.

The Phalangists, who have opened negotiations with Palestinian and moderate Moslem leaders in an attempt to find a political solution to the 18-month-old war, criticized the move as "adding oil to the fire."

Mr. Franjieh today widened the breach by declaring that there would be "no negotiations with the Palestinians until after a cease-fire and withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from all fronts"—a flat rejection of the Phalangists' step-by-step negotiations or of any compromise by the right.

The President, who is scheduled to leave office next week, yesterday named his most militant ally, rightist militia chief Camille Chamoun, as acting premier while Mr. Karami was in Cairo for talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Chamoun, who now holds the three key Ministeries of Finance, Interior and Foreign Affairs, promptly called a Cabinet meeting for Monday—at Mr. Franjieh's mountain headquarters at Kfour, in Christian-held territory north of Beirut. Mr. Karami has refused to hold Cabinet meetings in Christian-held areas.

Gemayel Returning

The Cabinet change angered both Moslem leaders and Phalangist chief Pierre Gemayel, who cut short his visit to Cairo and was returning to Lebanon "immediately," a Phalangist spokesman said.

Mr. Gemayel's son Amin, the rightist party's political chief, met with officials from Socialist leader Kamal Jumblat's leftist alliance in the first publicly acknowledged rightist-leftist talks since June 2.

Neither side divulged the results of the meeting but the official Phalangist radio said that the contacts would continue.

Syria Closes Border

BEIRUT, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Syria today closed its border with Lebanon, travelers arriving here reported.

They said that motorists heading for Syria were being turned back by Syrian troops at Sofar, about 40 kilometers west of the main border crossing point inside Lebanon.

The travelers added that traffic from Syria into Lebanon was also halted. There was no explanation.

Sterner Penalties For the IRA Win Approval of Dail

DUBLIN, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—The Irish parliament's lower house, the Dail, tonight approved the government's program for sterner measures against the outlawed Irish Republican Army and other extremist groups.

The new criminal law bill, which gives the regular army extra powers to arrest and detain suspected guerrillas, will be further discussed tomorrow in the upper house, the Seanad, where the Fine Gael-Labor administration has a comfortable majority.

The bill is expected by political observers here to receive the presidential signature within the next few days and to become operative by next month.

The government has already declared a state of emergency following firebomb attacks in the capital and the assassination in July of British Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs, whose car was blown up near his residence on Dublin's outskirts.

The latest proposals will increase the maximum penalty for membership in the IRA from 2 to 7 years, and raise from 7 to 20 years the sentence for obstructing the government in carrying out its duties.

U.S. Woman Is Freed In 'Exorcism' Murder

ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 16 (AP).—A woman who claimed she was trying to rid her 3-month-old son of a demon when he was beaten to death April 11 was freed yesterday after a judge found "no clear and convincing evidence that she presents a danger to herself or society."

The decision by a Montgomery County Circuit Court judge, John Mitchell, followed a murder plea of not guilty by reason of insanity by Melissa Norris, 19, of Wheaton.

Argentina Clash Kills 4

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 16 (AP).—Army troops killed four leftist guerrilla suspects in a clash in suburban Lanus early today after the four tried to run a roadblock. Political violence has claimed at least 35 lives this week. No troop casualties were reported in Lanus.

Off-Duty UN Troops Restricted on Cyprus

NICOSIA, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—The United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus has put the northern Turkish-held half of the island out of bounds for off-duty UN troops, UN sources said here today.

The order follows a clash in the buffer zone Friday. According to the UN, regular Turkish soldiers opened fire with machine guns when British UN troops drove off a group of Turkish Cypriots. The bullets were fired over the heads of the UN detachment. The Turkish Cypriots said five men on their side had been hurt in scuffles with British soldiers.

Soviet Spacemen Survey Siberia

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP).—Soviet cosmonauts Valery Bykovsky and Vladimir Aksenov began their aerial surveys of the earth today by taking photographs of eastern Siberia "in the interest of science and the national economy," Tass reported.

The news agency said that Col. Bykovsky, 42, and flight engineer Aksenov, 41, were feeling well and "the flight of spaceship Soyuz-22 proceeds according to the program."

Tass said that the cosmonauts, who were launched yesterday, were flying at the 65-degree orbital inclination planned for their mission of photographing the Soviet Union and East Germany.

Le Progrès Progresses

LYONS, Sept. 16 (AP).—France's longest-running newspaper, Le Progrès, printed its 40,000th edition today. It first appeared on Dec. 12, 1859.



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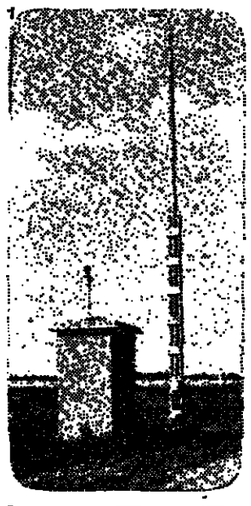
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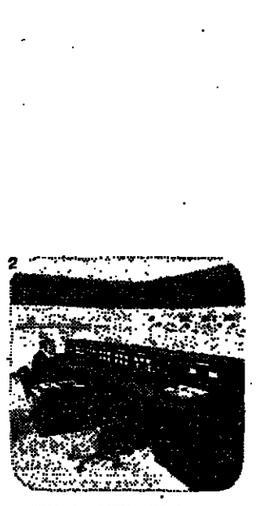
Smoke is dirty – but a least it's obvious and fairly local. The more dangerous air pollutants are invisible and sometimes you cannot smell them either. Being gases, like the air itself, they travel with it over great distances. Country air may be laden with them. Before you can deal with them you have to know what they are and where they come from. And that, because of their wide dispersion, means monitoring their concentrations over hundreds of square miles.

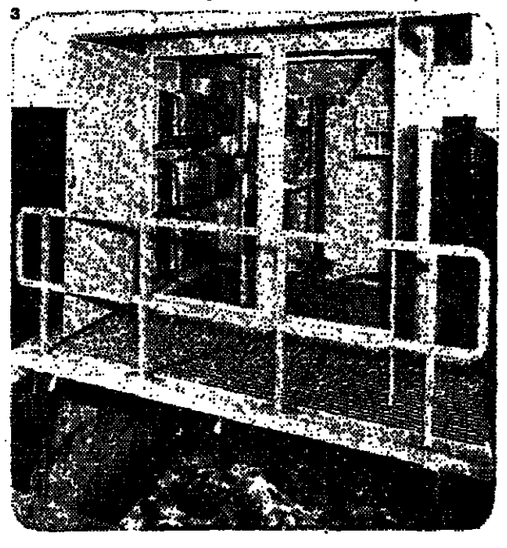
We have set up, for the Netherlands Government, such a monitoring network with more than 200 monitoring stations covering the entire country. Each station measures air pollution once a minute which is then transmitted, recorded and reduced to a more digestible form without any loss of information. The means for doing this entirely automatically - including error detection and the calibration of every monitor as well as the off and on-line data processing required for determining patterns and trends - was our major task.

Philips are working on many aspects of pollution control from developing new technical processes that eliminate or reduce pollutants to the design of detection instrumentation for continuous monitoring of air and water pollutants. Some practical examples are illustrated below.









1 Air pollution measurement. This is a typical multi-component air station with meteo mast. Beside SO_2 it can measure the concentrations of CO, NO_2, NO, O_3, H_2S and dust continuously. Alarm levels for any pollutant can be set and the station calibrated by remote command. This station is part of the Dutch national air monitoring network.

2 Water purification. Populations increase. So does their consumption of water per head. Sources of pure water, on the other hand, shrink. The provision of drinking water is thus increasingly dependent on biological and chemical treatment and purification—which will become more complex as time goes on. The vast amounts of water consumed by modern conurbations make manual control of such processing uneconomical and it is now largely automated. Philips have specialized in automating these processes. This is the control room of a plant serving the city of Cologne.

3 Automatic monitoring. If legislation controlling pollution of surface waters is to be effective continuous records are essential. And, for a number of reasons, they must be made automatically. The monitor shown here can run unattended for a month transmitting data on turbidity, acidity, dissolved oxygen and so forth to a central data processing station.

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PHILIPS working on pollution

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Friday, September 17, 1976 *

Campaign Confusion

Now that the presidential campaign has officially begun—that word "officially" means the declaration of war after a number of battles have been fought—the media will have to do their best to make sense out of what is in fact a very confused political situation.

The traditional approach of the Democrats has been to fight among themselves with great abandon during the preliminaries and then find a sudden unity in the finals. The Republicans traditionally reverse this process. There are exceptions on both sides of course, and it is in fact an over-simplification of a complex process, but it is one of the political shibboleths of American politics. And it has a certain importance now that Jimmy Carter has emerged from one of the most peaceful Democratic conventions in memory, while Gerald Ford can still hear echoes of the savage cries of the Reaganites in Kansas City.

Clearly, the Democrats are not as unified as the formalities at their New York City gathering suggested. In the very state where their convention was held, the Democrats have just concluded a knockdown and drag-out struggle for the senatorial nomination which was barely won by Daniel Patrick Moynihan and has left much bitterness behind. This has always been true in New York politics, and helps explain why the Republicans ran that state so long under Thomas E. Dewey and Nelson Rockefeller. It is generally assumed that Democratic chances for both a Senate seat and the New York electoral votes have been damaged by the primary contest.

But there are contradictions on the Republican side as well. James Buckley had little difficulty in gaining renomination for his senatorial seat. But he is about as conservative as any senator outside the Deep South; he won his first victory in 1970 as representative of the Conservative party over both Republican and Democratic candidates and with the at least tacit support of President Nixon, who was convinced that Buckley's Republican opponent, Charles Goodell, had strayed too far to the left.

But now Buckley has only one serious opponent—and New York is not a conservative state. It was long the headquarters of the Republican liberal "Eastern Establishment." Under Governor Dewey the party pioneered in civil rights legislation before that cause had become popular, and it also, under both Dewey and Rockefeller, was noted for progressive social attitudes.

These may be less popular today, but despite the Democratic dissensions it seems fairly obvious that Senator Buckley has a hard fight on his hands.

The ironies of the New York situation pervade the whole national campaign. If Carter, for example, wins the farmers away from the Republicans by condemning embargoes on grain sales, how will this affect the labor leaders who forced Ford to impose those embargoes?

The campaign of 1976, in sum, shows that great fluidity predominates in party loyalties, ideological notions and economic interests within the United States. More, it has yet to be demonstrated that the leaders, the presidential candidates, can impose any sharp definitions, any clear pattern of ideas or action, upon the images they project. Perhaps the debates between them will do that—but it would be rash indeed to bet on that.

Black Days in the 'Cone'

Within the span of a single week recently, these were the top news stories from the "Southern Cone" of South America:

• A distinguished two-man investigative team for the International League for Human Rights reported the worst repression in Paraguay—murder, torture, mass arrests, indefinite detention without trial—since Gen. Alfredo Stroessner came to power in a military coup 22 years ago.

• Uruguay's military rulers ended any pretense of constitutional behavior by installing as President a conservative lawyer who promptly canceled the political rights of 1,500 prominent citizens—including the leaders of all parties and two former presidents—for a 15-year period.

• Right-wing terrorists bombed synagogues and other Jewish centers in Argentina, distributed anti-Semitic literature and declared "all-out war" on the "Jewish-Bolshevik plutocracy." And an American Catholic priest, emerging from two weeks in prison, said widespread atrocities in Argentina are tolerated and sometimes even perpetrated by the police and the military.

• A report issued by the International Commission of Jurists said torture, arbitrary arrest, exile and other human rights violations are still occurring at an alarming rate in Chile nearly three years after the overthrow by a military junta of President Salvador Allende's elected government.

In Paraguay, Gen. Stroessner has maintained an iron dictatorship and a state of siege ever since he seized power in 1954. But for years, Uruguay and Chile had been South America's most durable democracies. In each, a combination of economic difficulty and left-wing excesses—in Uruguay by the Tupamaro guerrillas, in Chile by a Marxist government—provoked a coup by heavy-handed military leaders. Now the outrages committed or condoned by the officers have driven into opposition even many citizens who had welcomed the initial military intervention.

Chile's military junta observed the third anniversary of its assumption of power by releasing 205 political prisoners. But it accompanied this gesture with an extension of the state of siege, fresh threats against the remaining political parties and a declaration of the "definitive death" of the country's traditional democracy.

Anti-Semitism is not new to Argentina but the latest outbreaks are the worst in years. They are linked to the campaign of terror waged against a wide spectrum of leftists, liberals and intellectuals by a group of ex-Peronists who openly espouse fascism. The ruling junta has finally shut down a publishing house that had been issuing pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic literature; but the military's anti-terrorism drive continues to be directed almost entirely at leftist groups while rightist forces continue to function with evident impunity.

On a visit to Santiago last May, Treasury Secretary William Simon warned that continuing U.S. aid for Chile's economic recovery would depend on the junta's progress in restoring political and civil liberties. Washington needs to take every opportunity to repeat that warning and to extend it to the other oppressive governments in the Southern Cone.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Tory Plan for Ulster

It is time for the Tories to make their own strong contribution to policy for Ulster and, in this respect, (Wednesday's) meeting between Mr. Airey Neave and the Rev. Martin Smyth could be of importance. Mr. Smyth is not only one of the most influential leaders of the official Unionist party in Ulster, he is also head of the Orange Order in Ireland. What is more, he has shown himself, particularly in recent months, to be a skilled and responsible statesman.

Today he will present Mr Neave with clear-cut proposals for the establishment of a Northern Irish Parliament stronger in many respects than Stormont and in particular having responsibility for local security. He will also suggest that this Parliament should be bound by strong constitutional guarantees to the Roman Catholic minority, guarantees which have been ingeniously devised and the value of which should not be despised. But he will make it clear that the Constitution must be based on majority rule and that the official Unionist party, though it recognizes the freedom of other parties to coalesce with the Catholic SDLP should they want to, will never join any such coalition itself . . . It is on these lines that Tory thinking should now be moving, the more so as there is much evidence that such approaches, if made with energy and manifest good faith, would have wide support among the ordinary people of the province.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Gruesome Irony

In public, Mr. Vorster robustly champions the right of Mr. Ian Smith and the white Rhodesians to decide their own affairs for themselves. In private, he is using all the pressure he can to persuade Mr. Smith to do a deal with the Africans on the basis of majority rule. There is gruesome irony in this. For the South African system of apartheid is far more doctrinaire and detestable than the form of white supremacy practised in Rhodesia.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 17, 1901

NEW YORK—Czolgosz, the assassin of the late President McKinley, was indicted before a court in Buffalo, the scene of the crime, yesterday. However, he refused to plead, and will be brought to trial next Monday. It was noticed that a smile of triumph stole across his face when he was told for the first time, in court, that his crime had been successful. Meanwhile, a San Francisco judge has called for the summary execution of all anarchists.

Fifty Years Ago

September 17, 1926

OTTAWA—The Liberal party has been swept into power in Canada's national elections, held yesterday. The new Prime Minister is Mr. MacKenzie King, while the old one, Mr. Meighen of the Conservatives, was not even returned to Parliament. The general reaction is one of relief that Canada at last has a stable government after months of uncertainty. The Liberals and their allies, the Liberal Progressives, will command a large majority in the new Parliament.



'Well, I Think We Left the Keys in Duesseldorf... but, Aside From That, Were Combat Ready, Sir.'

The De-Stalinization of Mao Begins

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—In spite of the words of praise and the tears of grief for him evident in Peking, what we are really seeing now are the first moves toward the dethronement of Mao Tse-tung.

Although the two main factions in the Peking struggle—the moderates and the radicals—both claim Mao's mantle, there is no doubt that his true legacy belongs to the radicals. In the struggle that was evident in Peking until the very day of Mao's death, the moderates wanted to re-establish the orderly ways of government and of economic development that had been repeatedly disturbed by Mao's search for the revolutionary ideal. But while the moderates control the government and party machine, the radicals control the information media and the masses, whom they are able to bring out into the streets for an organized show of force.

It was in the interest of the radicals that the funeral arrangements should include an immediate and massive outpouring of Maoist propaganda from the fountainhead in Peking. This would have enabled them to use their control of the information media to assert their claim to the Mao inheritance by identifying themselves with his teaching, while denying any such claim by the moderates, as indeed they have been doing during the party struggle preceding his death. But the opportunity to do so was denied to them by the decision to publish an agreed leadership declaration on Mao's death in which radical and moderate themes were carefully balanced against each other.

Grief and Loyalty

It was also in the interest of the radicals that massive demonstrations of grief and loyalty to Mao should take place immediately throughout China, in the form of mass meetings and parades, because these could have been organized under their own auspices and would thus have shown their strength. But this, too, was denied them.

The funeral arrangements show that the moderates won the first round. No mass rallies were to be held outside places of work until the funeral demonstration at the Gate of Heavenly Peace 10 days later, on Saturday. By that time the moderates would have hoped to wrest from the radicals at least some of the power Mao had bequeathed to them, and the Peking rally could no longer be used to trigger a take-over by the radicals. They had used a demonstration of strength in the center of Peking once before, to trigger the dismissal in April of Premier Chou En-lai's nominee for the succession, Teng Hsiao-ping, who represented the moderates. The decision to delay the Mao funeral rally was a blow against the radicals—and therefore a blow against Mao.

In this way, then, the first decision made by the Peking leadership after Mao's death constituted the first step in a progression that will ultimately lead to the renunciation of the cult of Mao, as the death of Stalin led to de-Stalinization. It may be difficult so soon after Mao's death to accept the inevitability of the process, which is perhaps why virtually all commentators and analysts shrink from any such conclusion and maintain that the Soviet pattern will not be repeated in China.

Its Own History

It will certainly not be repeated in every detail, for China has its own history, its own culture and its own way of doing things. But it is also a modern Communist dictatorship that has certain features in common with the Soviet Union, however hard Mao may have tried to eradicate them.

Not so long ago, the radicals used their control of the press to publish a number of "historical" articles about ancient emperors that were designed to remind Mao that he must get rid of the moderates in the leadership while he still had the strength to do so. Last year, even while the country was being ruled by the moderates' "strongman," Deputy Premier Teng, these articles provided an important link in the chain of evidence pointing to his impending downfall. Another "historical" theme was used from time to time to make the point that, after the deaths of past emperors, their empires disintegrated, their ideas were betrayed, and their memories were desecrated.

At the moment of Mao's death, the composition of the Politburo's inner circle reflected an even balance between moderates and radicals. So long as the radicals remain in the Politburo, the struggle is bound to continue, even if the moderates manage to reduce their strength. One form the struggle must take—and this is part of the inevitable pattern—will be over who—the moderates or the radicals—are the true inheritors of Mao's mantle. The moderates will certainly claim the title, as even Teng sought to claim it, but the radicals will be able easily to disprove their claim, for the moderates' own policies will show it to be empty.

The leadership will have to draw a conclusion that, if it were to be put before them today, they would repudiate with all the strength of conviction and sincerity at their command. But ultimately they will have to decide willy-nilly that the only way to deprive the radicals of the strength bequeathed them by Mao is to revise history's view of Mao himself, to make his legacy seem questionable if not worthless, to denounce at least some of the policies he stood for.

The radicals will no doubt fight back, and the struggle could assume some of the features of other religious wars, perhaps brought up to date and fought with modern propaganda weapons. But one way or another, Mao's name will be dragged in the mud.

In the first days after Stalin's death, even Khrushchev, the greatest de-Stalinizer of them all, wept for his leader, as both the Chinese moderates and radicals in the Politburo weep today, with genuine distress. But it won't last.

Congress and National Security

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Even in a country that rightly celebrates its freedom, there is a deep strain of deference to authority. When the words "national security" are murmured, some expect the individual to bow automatically to the state. After 200 years, principles of our constitutional liberty still escape understanding.

Those unhappy thoughts were aroused by the hearings of the House Ethics Committee on the matter of Daniel Schorr. It was an extraordinarily instructive occasion, in ways that the committee surely did not intend. For anyone who listened with an open mind ought to have learned a good deal about that prickly idea, the freedom of the press—and the pressures it has to resist.

Most depressing were the comments from committee members deploring the publication of government "secrets." For example, Rep. James Quillen, R-Tenn., said he was "appalled" that the Village Voice had printed the report of the House Intelligence Committee despite a House vote to suppress it.

"It's a very serious situation," Quillen said, "that publishers in this country should take it upon themselves to publish secret and classified information against the will of Congress and the people." Rep. Donald Mitchell, R-N.Y., said that "in an extreme situation the inability to keep secrets could destroy this country."

But how many of the great tests of government secrecy in recent years have turned out to involve any genuine risk to the national security? Richard Nixon's efforts to keep the facts of Watergate concealed? President Ford's attempt to suppress the Senate report on CIA assassination plots? Again and again the concern was really about official embarrassment.

Once the claims of secrecy have been exploded, we tend to forget how hysterically officials argued that publication would jeopardize the future of the country. So it may be worthwhile exhuming an example. It comes from the case of the Pentagon Papers.

In the course of trying to stop publication of the Pentagon Papers in 1971, the government filed a number of top secret affidavits in court on the damage they would do. One was by William Macomber, then deputy under secretary of state. His affidavit has only recently been declassified.

"I cannot overemphasize," Macomber said under oath, "the breadth, intensity and severity of the harm which would be caused to the national security. I conclude, as an experienced professional diplomat and a senior diplomatic officer of the United States government, that further publication of such materials would irreparably harm the United States."

Extreme Example

Macomber's pomposities notwithstanding, the courts refused to prohibit publication in that case—and the Republic still stands. Today, hardly anyone can remember a single item of the papers that caused all the fuss.

The House Intelligence Committee report is an even more extreme example of hysteria over a molehill. The CIA had effectively pressured the committee into deleting any remotely sensitive disclosures, and the substance of the report had already been published when Schorr obtained the text and gave it to the Village Voice. The House vote to suppress the tame final document was a result of internal politics and of public reaction against the whole intelligence investigation.

Still, the House was entitled to decide against publishing the report itself. The question that plainly troubled some members of the Ethics Committee was why the House should not be able to enforce that judgment on others. Rep. Floyd Spense, R-S.C., said the press was saying that "one person can determine for himself what should be secret and what should not."

But the whole theory of the Constitution is that the government and the press must each be free, separately, to perform its own function. The government will always try to control its information; the press's duty is to seek the facts and publish. It is "an untidy accommodation," as the late Alexander Bickel said, but our system prefers it to the alternative of monolithic control.

Of course the press does not always, or even mostly, perform its function in the grand style. The Ethics Committee hearing made television of rare drama and importance, but the commercial networks left it to the public stations to carry. The media are a disorderly, unpredictable lot—but that is the point. The press is meant to be outside the established order.

A good many editors and broadcasters have been unsympathetic to Daniel Schorr. But I think they would understand and respect him if they heard him explain to the Ethics Committee why he could not disclose his sources without risking the American public's rights. He and other reporters like him do not endanger national security; they serve their country by doing their job, even when it annoys. Committee members seemed to understand when Schorr said: "There is a necessary tension between what you do and what I do."

Letters

Nixon vs. Ford

I'd like to respond to the letter from David Sokol (IHT, Sept. 13) about his criticism of President Ford.

Mr. Sokol's complaints seem more against President Nixon and not President Ford, and seem to reiterate the saying which Carter has come out with, i.e., the "Nixon-Ford administration," claiming there is complete continuity of policy. There are four distinct differences between Ford and his predecessor:

1) Nixon's administration was one of war (which caused a great deal of the economic havoc Mr. Sokol describes, which was, however, brought about by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson), whereas Ford's administration is one of peace; 2) Nixon's was double-digit inflation, Ford's is one of sound monetary policy; 3) Nixon's was wage-price controls, Ford's is one of sound economic handling, particularly faced with an economic recession which he inherited; and 4) Nixon's administration was surrounded by intrigue, dishonesty, public deceit, whereas Ford's is one of integrity, honesty, openness and public trust. How can anyone in his right mind liken the present administration to that of the former?

Mr. Sokol says he cannot see what President Ford could do for the average man. To begin with, he's given the average taxpayer the first break he's gotten in decades and he's proposed to continue that, primarily by increasing the personal deduction from $750 to $1,000. Secondly, he's been trying to restrain a spend-easy Congress from reigniting the kind of inflation we've had under Johnson and Nixon, which is an indirect tax on the average man. The President is trying to keep Congress from messing up the economy and your government by adding more and more to increasing federal bureaucracy.

Every American overseas has seen directly the degree of sensitivity congressional Democrats have with regards to taxation. De Tocqueville called Congress's actions "tyranny of the majority." If Mr. Sokol's complaint is that he'd like to see the President and Congress be of the same party, I would suggest he vote a straight Republican ticket—after 22 years of Democratic congressional rule, a change of that nature would be most admirable.

PATRICK HALE.

Paris.

Japan's Political Earthquake

By Joseph Kraft

TOKYO—"We have reached the end of one-party government."

"I feel the ground shaking under my feet."

"Our Watergate is more complicated than yours. We have lots of Nixons to force out."

Those comments—the first made to me by Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, the second by a secretary to another minister and the third by a bureaucrat in national security affairs—convey the massive impact of the Lockheed scandal on Japanese politics. The system of the last two decades is crumbling and nobody yet knows what replacement will finally emerge.

At the heart of the old system has been the Liberal Democratic party, a conservative grouping representing farmers, white-collar workers and small and big business. Though its prowess has declined as its nostrum of economic growth has lost luster, the LDP has won every election since 1955 and run every government. The opposition (a gaggle of independent, Socialist, Buddhist and Communist parties) has served more as a token of democracy than a possible alternate government.

True political contention has taken place within the LDP among various factions. The factions have been headed by leading politicos who aspire to the presidency of the party, which has automatically meant being prime minister. These factional leaders build support by paying for the (inordinately heavy) election and office expenses of their followers in the Diet, or parliament.

Until about 1970, this system was managed smoothly by highly educated, cautious former bureaucrats who let bagmen do their dirty work. But in 1972, Kakuei Tanaka, a self-made businessman who raised his own money and ran his own faction, became head of the LDP and prime minister. Within two years, well-documented charges of corruption forced his resignation. Caught without a ready successor, the party turned to a maverick who headed one of the smaller factions—Takeo Miki, a prewar politician trained in the United States who believed in the two-party system and deplored money politics.

For the first year, Mr. Miki threw himself into an exhausting and unpopular fight against inflation. Then, at the beginning of this year, fate handed him a swift and glittering blade—the Lockheed scandal. Mr. Miki immediately called for a full investigation.

The investigation has been a disaster for all the other faction leaders in the LDP. Tanaka has been jailed and indicted. Another former Defense Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, may be on the verge of indictment. So the bulk of the LDP has turned against Miki and launched a potent drive to force him out.

Cover-Up Sought

But elections are due before the end of the year. A budget bill has to be passed before the elections. So Miki has been able to charge that his opponents are both seeking to cover up corruption and delay the orderly process of government. The two other big-faction leaders—Vice-Premier Takeo Fukuda and Finance Minister Ohira—have both lost prestige in moving to oust Miki.

At this writing the outcome is unclear. But either way, Miki will almost surely split the LDP at some juncture. His departure would put the party into the minority. It would precipitate a move by different LDP factions to combine and coalesce with elements of the opposition in order to form a new majority. Thus, almost overnight, multiparty politics would come to Japan.

Temporarily, of course, government would be weakened. Long-standing policies, particularly those favoring growth, would be subject to change, and Japan would be a less responsive partner for the United States in international security and economic affairs.

But in the long run, a happier outcome is likely. The dirty and closed politics of the LDP will have been cleansed from Japan. The opposition parties will be sobered by the possibility of office. Young people, workers and intellectuals now alienated from the system will regain a voice. Last given the Japanese propensity find consensus, there might eventually emerge a new mass party—combining all groups except extremes of right and left, and thus more to the center than the LDP—but able in the future to accommodate the diverse interests of Japan's huge and vital population in a democratic

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 2.280.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75383 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 280.650 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
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Commission Paritaire No 45.894.

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ATER

Delicate 'Cherry Orchard' ade in Italy by Strehler

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

Sept. 16 (IHT).—"The is delicate, it has all ness of a flower. Break and the flower dies, its orates," wrote Stanislav- the Cherry Orchard."

Strehler in his Piccolo i Milano production of dino del Ciliegi," now the Odéon, has not he stem of Chekhov's ce. Its faint perfume but he has sought to roots to a sometimes tern.

, the result has much , designed in white with its and its players in of pale hues, this white- effect stressed through- ough the features of the e obscured in darkness ey are downstage. The lan is so strongly em- that, unaltered as the progresses, it skirts r. The play is one of seasons—spring, sum- tumn—but the scenic disregards the calendar, ncholy time of late Sep- oliage and that of early ssoms being exactly the

of the additions with he direction has em- the proceedings are im- its. The gentry returned ris fiddle with child- ys that Strehler, not has discovered in the sery, and this business tingly repeated in the . A miniature train the boards and the g beggar who disturbs iquility of the summer peaks in Russian. Such g monkeyshines are .

loments of Power

performances are oddly from one another, per- deny the Stanislavsky rule of ensemble acting. Valentina Cortese, a fine, resourceful actress, has moments of power and pathos as the hapless Mrs. Ranyevskaia, but overdoes Chekhov's direction, "with tears in her eyes," with excessive whimpering. Gianni Santuccio as her doddering brother, Monica Guerritore as her daughter, Giulia Lazzarini as her adopted daughter, Piero Sammataro as the seedy student, here spruced up a bit to deliver his prophecies of a utopian future, Claudia Lawrence as the German governess (accompanied by her scene-stealing dog), Gianfranco Mauri as the clumsy Epikhodov, Cip Barcellini as the cheeky valet, Marisa Minelli as the whining chambermaid, and Renzo Ricci as the tottering old servant, Firs, are worthy of their assignments.

But they all seem to be on their own, contributing individual characterizations that have not been firmly woven to render an overall picture.

Franco Graziosi as Lopakhine, the merchant who buys the ancestral mansion and orchard, performs in a broader style than the others, supplementing his announcement of his triumph at the auction with a wild jig more suited to "The Lily of Killarney" than to a Russian tragicomedy.

The brooding fin-de-siècle atmosphere here is often more D'Annunzian than Chekhovian and one senses that the company would be more at ease in a work of their native dramatist. The influence of D'Annunzio in the late 1890s was wide, reaching out even into Russia to touch Chekhov—not in "The Cherry Orchard" but certainly in his drawing of Yelena in "Uncle Vanya."

This "Cherry Orchard" from Milan is a hybrid product, at times Chekhov and at times not. Its pace is as lazy as the wastrels



A scene from "The Cherry Orchard" at the Odéon in Paris.

it pictures and its deliberately slow development robs it of theatrical force. The great play is there, but it is frequently as though it were acted behind a curtain of chiffon, reduced to the ghost of itself.

* * *

Francis Perrin is the outstanding young comedian of the French theater. He has staged and played Molière brilliantly and he has enjoyed like success on the boulevards. Now he has elected to adapt Woody Allen's farce of some years ago, "Play It Again, Sam," and to undertake its leading role. "Une Aspirine Pour Deux" is the title of his version and it is on exhibit at the Théâtre du Gymnase.

As nothing travels faster than jokes, we have heard most of its cracks before, but Perrin is always stimulating company. He succeeds in making an evening of the play in the unlikely part of a wife-deserted Brooklyn dreamer who longs to be Humphrey Bogart and to rule his women with an iron hand. Movie-struck, he imagines that Bogart comes to advise him on how to proceed and, as the comedy is part fantasy, he benefits from this tutelage.

In a word, Perrin brings it off, but why he has risked himself in this collection of slightly passé gags—the play has already been seen in movie form in Paris with Allen—gives one pause. Are there no better comedies available in France?

One wonders, too, why Perrin does not write a play himself. As witty a performer and one so thoroughly acquainted with the stage technique should be able to toss a farce richer in laughter than this skimpy one he has seen fit to bolster with his engaging presence.

The No Theater

In writing of the visit of the Tokyo Zeami-za company to Paris I drew—in outlining the origin and history of the No theater—on passages of information to be found in the foreword to the Ezra Pound-Ernest Fenollosa translations of No plays ("The Classic Noh Theater of Japan"), but neglected to credit this important source. For this lapse I offer my apologies and greet the opportunity of recommending this excellent, useful book. It was first published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1917 and has been since republished in a paper-back edition by New Directions.

For College Entrance

The Declining U.S. Test Scores

By Gene I. Maeroff

NEW YORK (NYT).—The decline in the scores of U.S. high school seniors on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, which has been a major focus of the nationwide debate over educational quality, continued last year.

A report released by the College Entrance Examination Board shows that in the 1975-'76 year the average score on one part of the test, the verbal portion, dropped three more points and the average score on the other part, mathematics, remained at its lowest level ever, which was reached in 1974-'75.

Although overall student performance did not falter as badly in 1975-'76 as in 1974-'75, the downward trend did not end and test scores failed to rise for the 13th consecutive year.

Causes Uncertain

The worsening scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, along with a sag in several other principal indicators of student progress, have produced an avalanche of possible explanations. Most experts maintain, however, that the causes of the faltering test scores are highly uncertain.

There has been no improvement in either of the two portions of the test since 1963, when the averages were 478 on the verbal part and 502 on the mathematical.

Last year's three-point verbal decline left the average at a new low of 431. The mathematical average stayed at 472.

The aptitude test, which is scored on a range of 200 to 800, is used by most of the nation's prestigious colleges and universities as an important criterion for admissions.

A commission created last year by the college board to investigate the reasons for the decline in scores is scheduled to make an interim report of its findings next month.

'More Light'

"The more we've looked into this thing, the more complex it becomes," said a commission member who asked not to be identified. "Maybe we'll get a little more light into a very dark tunnel, but we won't have a definitive statement."

Speculation on the causes of the drop in test results falls into four main areas—the demographic characteristics of the young people taking the test, the nature of the test, the content and teaching of the elementary and secondary school curriculum and the changes in society and family life.

Questions have been raised about the effects on the scores of more blacks and women going to college and taking the test, the possibility of schools no longer teaching what the test is testing, and the impact of television, food additives, drugs and higher divorce rates.

Cautious Approach

The college board and the Educational Testing Service, which administers the Scholastic Aptitude Test for the college board, have been cautious in their pronouncements.

"We don't know the reasons for the decline, but take very seriously our responsibility to try to help explain the phenomenon," the college board says in a publication released this month.

The statement continues: "A series of studies conducted in recent years suggests that the score decline has not resulted from some technical factor in testing techniques; that the SAT has not become more difficult during the decline; that there has been no observable decline in the validity of the SAT as a predictor of academic performance in the freshman year, and that a decrease in the number of students repeating the SAT from junior to senior year is not responsible for more than a minor proportion of the decline."

The Scholastic Aptitude Test, which one million of the 3 million U.S. high school seniors take each year, was originated 50 years ago. It measures developed reasoning abilities.

Cooler Sex Life Seen in France

NICE, France, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Sex life in France is suffering because of the stresses of modern life, according to a Paris gynecologist.

Prof. Albert Netter told an international meeting of sexologists here that the French were making love less often and with less passion. "Our compatriots have sexual relations less often than in the past and an examination of their sperm count shows a weakness unknown 40 years ago," he said.

Prof. Netter said that living in a semipermanent state of tension and having to contend with touchy bureaucrats was bad for the sex life.

12 Chirico Paintings Stolen in Venice

VENICE, Sept. 16 (AP).—Twelve paintings by artist Giorgio de Chirico were stolen from a Venice art gallery where they were on loan from the painter, the police reported here.

The gallery placed the value of the paintings at more than 80 million lire (almost $100,000). Stolen were three oils, three lithographs and three works of mixed techniques.

Trout Season Comes To Middle of Paris

PARIS, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Anglers will be able to go trout fishing in the center of Paris—in an open-air swimming pool short of customers because of chilly September weather.

The owner of the Deligny pool anchored in the Seine has decided to fill it with two tons of trout and charge anglers 2 francs a time plus the cost of the fish.

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ENE: The Rediscovery of Thomas Jefferson

y Frank J. Prial

YORK (NYT).—The Bi- ennial has not been a s—the United States has ered Thomas Jefferson. this year it was learned enjoyed eating, collected and tried to improve the of what he and his consumed in Virginia the White House.

s always been known that n loved wine, and part traditional wine lore is a n of his letters in which ises the wines of Châ- laut-Brion and Château n. Now, thanks to the efforts of some latter- *ignerons* in Jefferson's nd, Virginia, and some historians, the third pres- close association with wine r known.

is always known, for ex- that Jefferson was im- with Bordeaux. It turns t he loved his Burgundies,

ian. 22, 1789, when Jef- was in Paris as minister nce, he wrote to an M. his shipper in Beaune:

a few weeks, sir, I have eaning to ask you for a nt of Meursault wine. But son was rough so that I it best to wait until it It was long in coming I have urgent need for herefore, I would ap- , dear sir, you shipping bottles of wine of Goutte Meursault.

t so used to Mr. Bachey's hat if he still has some, d prefer it. If he is out e kind enough to supply st available in this class e."

eb. 16, Parent replied from . "A shipment of four in bottles, packed in and stringed up and i... one of which con- twenty-five bonnrétien that I sent you because ve they must be rather in Paris after the hard f last winter. There are 249 bottles in the four , which left the 14th and be received later in the month or by the first of March at the latest."

Parent went on to tell Jefferson that he had got the last of the 1784 but that the price had gone up and that it was not from Bachey—"He has only '87 vintage available and they are not very good, red nor white."

Parent went on to say that Bachey still had some of the 1788 Goutte d'Or but that he wanted £500 for it and that half already had been sold. If Jefferson wanted any, Parent advised, he had better order soon. A familiar refrain, even today.

Jefferson wrote on March 11 to say that he had received the four baskets of Meursault, but, he added: "The Bachey wine you sent has made me a bit demanding. The shipment I just received from you was not as perfect. I would have thought it was a year other than 1784, if you hadn't told me it was that year."

Nothing like keeping the negociant on his toes.

Experience in Bordeaux

Perhaps Jefferson was a bit harsh with his Burgundy shipper because of some of his experiences in Bordeaux. There he worked through John Bondfield, the U.S. consul in that port city. To a friend in Virginia looking for an agent in Bordeaux Jefferson, writing from Paris, recommended Bondfield.

"If wine is your object," Jefferson wrote, "he is a good judge of that. He supplies me, as he had before done Doctor Franklin, with very good wine.

"They cost now 30 sous a bottle and 2 livres [pounds] when 3 years old, which is the age before which they should not be drank."

In May, 1788, Jefferson wrote to Bondfield to say that some Sauterne he had ordered had arrived safely and to request 125 bottles of the 1784 "vin d'Haut-Brion" from the Comte de Fumelle, who then owned the Haut-Brion property.

On June 28, Bondfield replied that the "125 bottles of Haut-Brion shall be shipt by the first ship that sails from hence for Rouen or Havre." The sea route was then safer and quicker than the overland roads.

But in October, Bondfield was writing to Jefferson apologizing for the fact that the wine had been sent to someone else by mistake. "The vintage and a wedding we have had in our family," he wrote, "captivated me most of this fall in the country that in truth I had lost sight of the count."

Bondfield tried to make amends but, apparently, Fumelle sensed the fix he was in. "The comte has only four hogsheads of 1784 on hand." Bondfield informed Jefferson in Paris. "I offered him 600 livres for one of them, which he refused.

"I am to have two cases of the first hogshead he draws off," Bondsfield went on. "It is too much to pay three livres in Bordeaux for a bottle of Bordeaux wine, but so great has been the demand for that vintage that the holders obtain that exorbitant price."

Poor Bondfield had to worry for a couple of months, but in December, Jefferson put him at ease. "The accident of the Haut-Brion wine," he wrote on Dec. 14, 1788, "is of no consequence; and if you should not already have received or engaged for more to replace it, I can do without it, because I have asked leave to take a trip to America which will occasion my absence from hence during the next summer.

"My hope is to sail in April and return in November. You will therefore be so good as to send me the bill for the Sauterne. This proves a most excellent wine, and seems to have hit the palate of the Americans more than any wine I have ever seen in France."

Jefferson never returned to France. But he never lost his interest in wine. He bought vines from the greatest vineyards in Burgundy and Bordeaux and imported skilled vineyardists to cultivate them. They died, of course, from the phyloxera.

These excerpts are from a book called "Jefferson and Wine," published by the Vinifera Wine Growers Association at The Plains, Va. The association is a small group of growers and winemakers who have succeeded in doing what Jefferson attempted almost two centuries ago: to grow the great vines of Europe in the soil of the Eastern United States.

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—The Irish folk group The Chieftains will give a concert on Sept. 19 at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées at 9 p.m.

* * *

The Centre d'Informations Musicales has recently created a school of jazz with classes starting on Oct. 1 at the American Students and Artists Center in Paris. Courses will be given in piano, harmony and arranging, trombone, saxophone, flute, guitar, bass and drums. Kenny Clarke, Georges Arvanitas and Michel Roques will be on the teaching staff.

* * *

The Golden Gate Quartet, after recently recording in Germany, will give a concert in Chartres on Sept. 18 at 9 p.m. at the Nouvelle Salle Paroissiale.

* * *

ZANDVOORT, the Netherlands (near Amsterdam)—The Drifters will be at the Beach Club on Sept. 18 at 8:30 p.m.

* * *

LONDON—The Surprise Sisters and the Ronnie Scott quartet are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

* * *

Benny Waters, touring Britain, will be in Stockport on Sept. 17 at the Jazz Cellar; the next night in Wolverhampton at the Lord Raglan; in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Sept. 19 at the People's Theatre; in Hatfield on Sept. 20 at the Red Lion; in London Sept. 21 at the Shaw Theatre; in North Stoneham on Sept. 22 at the Concorde Club and in Stoke-on-Trent Sept. 23 at the Strikes.

* * *

OSLO—Guitarist Jimmy Gourley has been held over at the Downtown Keyclub until the end of the month.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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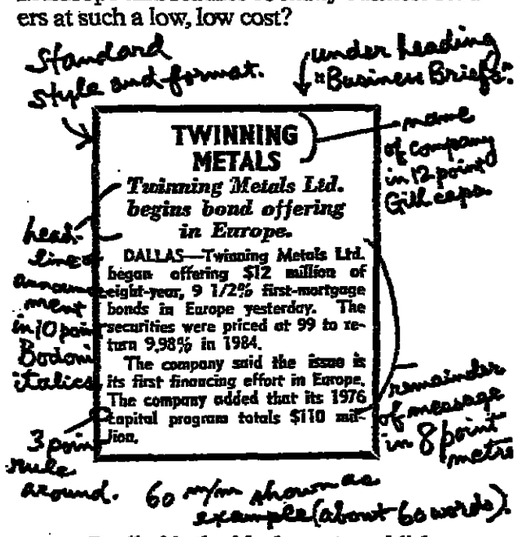
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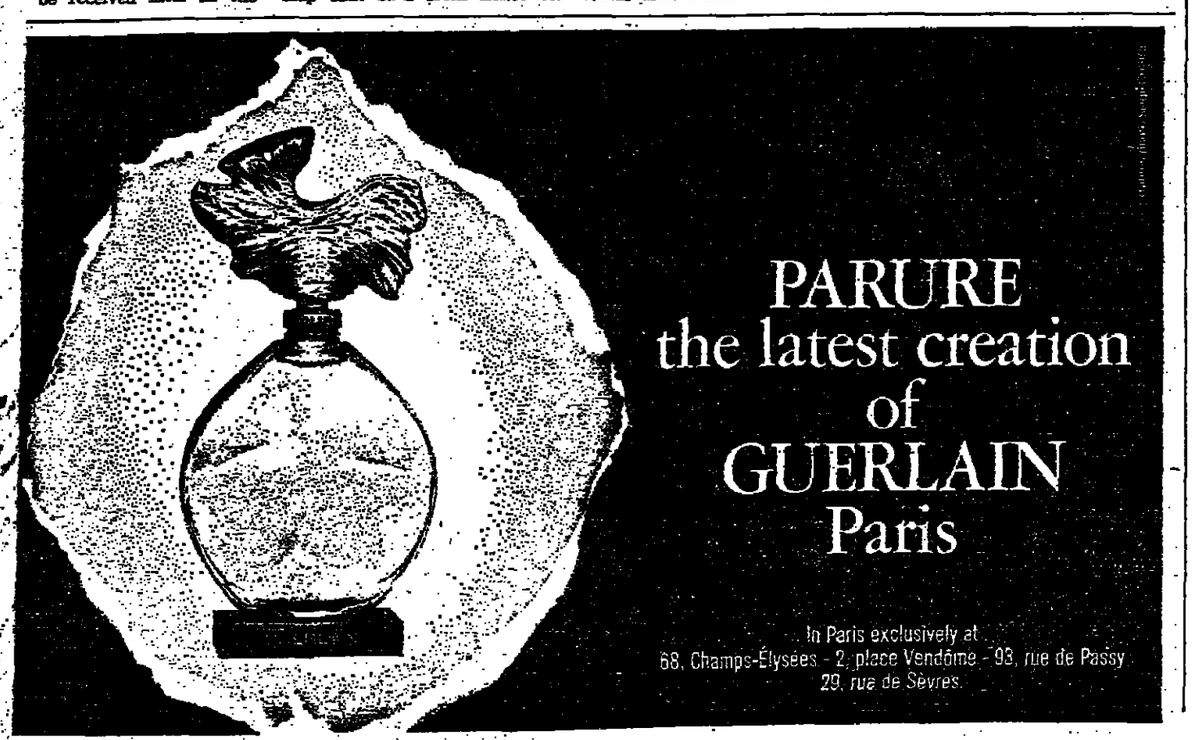


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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
56⅞	32¾	ACF Ind 1.80	9	87	35	34½	35	+¼
4	1⅞	AJ Indus	7	32	3¾	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
24⅝	17⅝	AMF Inc 1.24	10	138	19⅛	18⅞	19	
17⅞	12¾	APLCorp	5	24	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅜
40⅞	47¾	ARASv 1.20	15	32	54	54	54⅝—	⅛
33	12½	ASALtd .80		20	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	25	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
55⅞	37¼	AbbtLab .63	18	392	52	50½	52 +	1⅜
15¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	13	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
12⅞	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		18	11¾	11½	11⅝+	⅛
5¼	4	AdmsMills	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	7¼	Addressog	9	195	9¼	8⅝	9⅛+	⅜
33⅛	22⅛	AetnaLf 1.05	12	583	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	
14⅞	9¾	Ahmans .22	6	31	13¾	13⅛	13¾+	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	58	33	3	2⅞	2⅞—	
	34⅛	AirProd .20	16	83	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
	11	AirbnFrt .50	12	16	13	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
24⅞		Aircolnc 1.15	8	213	32¼	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
22¾		Akzona 1.20	10	14	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛—	⅛
15⅞		AlaGas 1.23	7	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		AlaPw pf 11		z270	111	109½	111 +	1
	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z2000	89⅞	98⅞	98⅞+	⅛
87¼	76	AlaP pf 8.16		z1000	87¾	87¼	87¾—	⅜
	77	AlaP pf 8.25		z90	87	86	87 +	1
17⅞	11⅛	Alaskin .45e	6	165	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
	14	AlbanyIn .72	10	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
6⅛		AlberoC .36	13	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅛
		Albersn .72	9	11	20⅞	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
39⅞	19½	AlcanAlu .40	8	109	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
		AlcoStd .72	4	45	17	16¾	17 +	¼
23	21⅛	AlconLb .28	10	29	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
		Alexdrs .56e	5	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	
		AllegCo .35e	24		10⅞	10¼	10⅞+	⅛
45¼	25½	AllgLud 1.80	6	15	35	34⅞	35 —	¼
45⅞	33⅛	AllgLud pf 3			39¾	39¼	39⅞	
20⅛	16⅞	AllgPw 1.60	7	1374	20⅞	19¾	20⅛+	⅜
20	9¼	AllenGrp .60	6	7	13⅞	13¼	13⅞+	⅛
	33½	AlldCh 1.60	9	185	38⅞	37⅞	38⅛+	
15⅞	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	7	2	11	11	11	
59⅞	43⅞	AlldStr 1.80	6	37	45¾	45⅝	45¾+	⅝
4	2⅛	AlldSupmk		91	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
28⅞		AllisChal .60	7	218	23⅝	23	23⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	AllrtAut .60	5		9	9	9	
7	6½	AlphaP Ind	13	7	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
53⅞	35	Alcoa 1.40	27	251	54⅞	55⅞	55¼—	
4⅞	30	AmalSug 5a	3	9	34	33⅞	34 +	¼
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	14	195	57	55⅞	56⅞+	
145	129	Amax pf5.25		6	139	128	139 —	2½
38⅛	32⅞	Amax pfB 3		87	35⅛	35	35⅛+	¼
22⅞		AMBAC .20	8	13	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
		Amerce 1.20		1	19	19	19 +	⅛
24⅞	14⅞	AHess .20b	6	470	22⅞	22	22⅞—	⅛
59⅞	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		105	55⅞	54¾	55¼+	⅛
21⅛	12¼	AAirFil .56	9	51	15¼	15¼	15¼+	¼
14⅞	3⅝	Am Airlin	18	257	13½	12⅞	13⅛—	⅛
	4⅛	Amcord .36	7	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	11¾	AmBaker 1	4	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
45⅞	33⅛	ABrnds 2.80	8	105	42⅞	42	42⅞+	⅜
26	21	ABrnd pf1.70			25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
33⅛	19⅛	AmBdcst .80	22	123	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛+	⅛
36	30⅛	AmCan 2.20	3	69	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞—	⅛
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
16⅞	12⅛	AmCredit .26e	5	31	15⅞	15¼	15¼—	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	ACyan 1.50	9	120	27⅛	25⅞	27 +	⅛
	19¼	ADisTel .24	11	38	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
7⅞	4¼	AmDualVt		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
23¼	20⅛	AmElPw 2	9	570	24	23⅝	23⅞	
15	10	AFamily .28	6	35	12½	12	12	
	2⅛	AmFinSys		10	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	22⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		28	24⅛	24⅜	24⅞+	⅛
17⅛	15	AGenCv 1.32		27	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
17¾	13⅛	AmGnIns .68	8	168	17¾	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
26⅛	21¾	AmGIn pf1.80		18	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	
18⅛	13	AmHoist .80	4	27	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
37¾	31½	AmHome 1	21	337	34¾	34⅛	34⅝+	⅛
37⅛	29½	AmHosp .40	21	136	35	34½	34⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Am Invest	78	14	3⅞	3¼	3⅞+	⅛
11	5⅞	A Medicl .24	8	21	10⅞	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp .10	5	84	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
7¾	4⅛	Am Motors	7	211	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
37½	32¼	ANatR 2.64	7	86	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	6	81	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	⅝
28⅛	16¾	AmStand 1.30	7	34	27⅞	27	27	
78½	54½	A Stdpf 4.75		23	76¾	76	76 —	¼
8¼	6	AmSteril .30	12	62	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
36	26½	AmStrs 1.90	5	4	29¼	29	29⅛—	⅛
61	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1600	61½	60⅞	61⅛—	⅜
65	55	AmT&Tpf 4		155	65¼	65	65¼+	¼
48⅞	45¾	ATT pfA3.64		15	48⅞	48	48⅝+	⅝
49½	45	ATT pfB3.74		6	49¼	49⅛	49¼	
10⅞	8⅛	AWatWk .70	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
16	15⅝	AW4.1pf 1.43		z300	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
14	12⅞	AW prf 1.25		z500	13⅞	13¼	13⅞+	⅛
19⅞	14⅞	Ameron 1	5	12	15⅞	15	15⅝+	⅛
10¼	5⅛	AmesD .18e	4	40	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
24⅞	19¼	Ametek 1.20	6	8	22	21¾	21¾	
19⅞	14⅝	Amfacinc 1	6	31	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
35⅞	26	AMPinc .41	36	714	33¼	33	33⅛—	⅛
12	3½	Ampco .60	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅝	4¾	Ampex Corp	11	110	7	6¾	6¾—	¼
57⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	4	26	43¾	42⅞	43⅛—	⅛
9	7⅝	Amstr pf .68		1	8	8	8 +	⅛
70½	50¾	Amst pf 2.65		1	60⅛	60¼	60⅛+	⅛
47⅞	34	Amsted 2	7	27	47⅞	47¼	47⅞—	⅛
8	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	44	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
30⅝	17⅞	Anacond .60		338	30⅞	29⅝	30⅛—	⅛
32¾	27⅞	AnchrH 1.40	7	28	31⅞	31	31	
47½	35¼	AndClv 1.60	9	10	47½	47¼	47¼—	¼
8¼	5½	Angelica .16	8	42	6¼	5⅞	6¼+	¼
10½	6¾	Anixter .20	5	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅞	7⅝	AnsulCo .55t		33	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
19½	10¼	Apache .50	7	497	19⅝	18	18⅝—	1⅛
29⅞	23⅝	Apco Oil	180	181	28⅞	28¾	28⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Apeco Corp		14	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
87⅞	74½	ApPw pf9.12		z690	87⅞	87	87 +	⅞
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	13	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	ArcataN .52	6	28	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
28	22⅛	ArcatN pf 2		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
31⅛	20⅝	ArchDan .20	10	209	22⅞	21¾	21⅞—	⅜
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	9	14	4⅞	4¼	4¼	
3½	1⅞	Aristar		17	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
17¾	15	ArizPSv 1.36	7	131	17¼	17	17¼+	⅛
114¾	103¾	AriPpf 10.70		z110	112	112	112 —	½
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	28	26¾	26¼	26½—	¼
4⅞	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		22	2⅞	2½	2⅝	
5⅞	4¼	Armada Cp	9	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
35⅛	26¼	Armco 1.80	9	274	32¼	32	32¼+	⅜
32⅞	27	Arm pf 2.10		3	29¾	29½	29½	
52	45½	Armr pf4.75		z110	52	52	52 +	⅜
32⅞	22⅞	ArmstCk 1	12	532	27	26½	26⅞+	⅛
50½	46⅛	ArmC pf3.75		z200	50½	50⅛	50¼	
21⅝	15	ArmRu .80	3	5	20⅞	20¾	20⅞—	⅛
68	17⅞	AroCorp 1	8	13	18¾	18	18⅝—	¼
16	9⅝	Arvin .36e	5	95	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
27½	25¾	Arvinin pf 2		3	26¾	26¾	26⅝	
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	15	127	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
27⅞	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	5	80	26⅞	25⅝	26⅛+	1⅛
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	18	31¾	31¼	31¼—	¼
14⅞	8¾	Athlone .60	5	12	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
4¼	1⅞	Atlico Mtg		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19⅞	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.62	8	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
73	64	AtlCE pf5.87		2	73	73	73 +	3
52⅛	49⅛	AtlRch pf1.60	13	1226	53¼	51⅞	53⅛+	1⅛
176½	137	AtlRch pf 3		6	180	176⅞	180 +	4
67⅛	54½	AtlRc pf 2.80		121	66½	64⅞	66⅛+	1⅛
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp	8	439	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
35½	29¼	Auto Data	25	20	31	30⅞	31 —	⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Autmind .24	5	25	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
15	4½	Avco Corp	5	99	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
1⅛	9-16	AvcoCp wt		19	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
47½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		4	38	38	38 +	⅛
29⅞	23⅝	AveryInt .36	32	141	26	25⅝	25¾—	⅛
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	7	36	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
20⅞	10⅞	Avnetinc .60	7	171	18¼	17⅞	18¼+	⅛
45⅞	32¼	AvonPd 1.80	19	475	49⅞	48¾	49⅛+	⅜

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5	1⅞	BTMtg .30e		4	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
36¼	18¼	BabckWil 1	8	38	34½	33⅝	34⅛+	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Bache .40e	4	38	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
12¼	8⅝	BakerIn .24	6	75	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
54	40⅛	BakrIntl .42	15	67	52½	52½	52⅝—	¼
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .68	6	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
25¼	18¼	BallCp .80	7	39	23	22¾	23	
21⅞	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	14	61	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	¼
26⅞	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	104	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
56½	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z60	54	53¾	53¾—	⅛
16½	12⅝	BanCa 1.15e	263	5	13¼	13	13⅛+	⅛
32⅞	16⅝	Bandag .05e	12	24	18¾	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
11⅞	4½	Bangr Punt	4	43	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
14¼	9	BanP pf 1.25		3	14	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
20	12½	BangP pf 2		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
33	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	33	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	BkofVa .68	6	27	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
27⅝	25	BankAm	12	468	26¼	25½	26⅛+	⅜
38	28⅛	BankTr 3	8	54	35	34⅝	35	
28⅝	25⅛	BnkT pf 2.50		128	28⅛	27⅝	28 +	¼
34½	25⅛	BarbOil 1.60		39	31	30¼	30¼—	⅝
18	11⅝	BardCR .24	13	60	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
35⅛	22	Barnes 1.60	7	15	33¾	33⅝	33¾+	¼
16½	7⅝	BasicInc .80	6	7	14⅛	14½	14⅝+	⅛
30	22⅝	BatesMf .80	16	6	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅞
39⅛	27½	BauschL .80	9	20	28⅝	28	28⅛+	⅛
46⅝	33	BaxtTrv .21	28	417	44¼	43⅝	44⅝+	1
21⅞	17⅞	BayStG 1.56	8	7	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
5⅛	4⅛	BaykCig .24	44	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28	17	Bearing .50	11	1	26¾	26¾	26¾—	¼
27⅛	21½	BeatFds .84	14	408	27⅛	26½	27⅛+	⅛
136¾	111¼	BeatFd pf 4		1	134½	134½	134½+	1¼
28⅞	22¾	Beckmn .28	18	15	25⅞	25¼	25⅝+	½
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	17	29	36¾	36½	36¾	
23⅞	14	BeechA .80	7	21	20½	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
17⅞	8⅝	Beker .28	85	205	12	11¾	11⅞	
20½	13⅝	BelcoP .40e	7	21	18¾	18¼	18¾+	⅝
24⅝	15⅝	Belden 1.32	9	1	22½	22½	22½	
11¼	7	BeldinHe .36	7	5	9	9	9	
25½	15	BellHow .84		14	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
52⅞	48	BellCda 3.72	7	52	51¾	51½	51¾+	⅛
20	13⅞	BemisCo 1.20	8	11	19¾	19½	19¾	
45¾	37¾	Bendix 1.72	8	93	39	38⅞	38⅞	
25⅞	17⅝	BenfiCp 1.45	5	252	24⅝	24½	24½+	⅛
52½	45	Benef pf4.50		z20	50	50	50 —	½
113	85¼	Benef pf5.50		z30	108¾	108½	108¾+	1½
28½	25½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z100	28	28	28	
4¼	1½	BenfStd Mtg		11	1½	1½	1½	
2¾	1½	Benguet B .07e	6	686	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
5¾	2¾	Berkey Pho		5	3½	3⅝	3½	
22⅞	13⅝	Best Prod	13	94	21⅝	21¼	21½+	⅛
48	33	BethStl 2	9	212	40	39½	39⅞—	¾
34½	30½	BigThree .40	19	140	34⅞	34⅝	34½	
28¾	18¾	BlackDr .40	21	120	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	¼
11⅞	5	BlairJhn .48a	6	14	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	13	15¾	15⅝	15½—	¼
20⅛	14⅞	BlockHR 1	11	127	19½	18⅝	19⅞+	⅛
48⅞	35⅝	BlueBell 1.60	5	76	42¾	42¼	42⅝+	⅛
21⅛	20¾	BlueBell wi		33	21¾	21¼	21¼+	⅜
5⅞	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	6	18	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	7	32	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
43⅛	24⅝	Boeing 1	11	539	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝+	1½
30¼	23½	BoiseCas .80	9	152	25	24⅞	25	
20	17⅝	Bk Month	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
32⅞	26	Borden 1.40	10	262	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	8	139	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	5	11	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
25½	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	12	43	25½	25¼	25½+	¼
12	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		47	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
15⅛	13⅞	BosE pf 1.46		8	15	14¾	15 +	⅛
14⅛	8¾	Braniff .24	12	175	11⅛	11	11⅛	
31¼	15¼	BraunCF .50	8	192	30¾	29⅞	30¼+	⅜
32¾	27¼	Brig Str .92	16	29	31	29⅞	31 +	1⅜
83¾	66⅛	BristMy 1.80	16	162	76⅛	75½	75⅞+	⅜
50½	42¼	BristM pf 2		1	47	47	47 +	⅛
12½	9⅞	BritPet .33e	15	268	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
36½	25¼	BrkwGl 1.20	6	81	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞+	⅛
19	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	23	19	18⅞	19	
26⅝	25¾	BklUG pf2.47		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
13½	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	29	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.30	7	25	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
8¾	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	11	166	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
18⅞	11	Brunswk .50	10	98	16¼	16	16⅛+	⅛
26⅛	11	BrushW .80	9	11	24¾	24¼	24½+	⅛
30⅛	18	BucyEr .56	16	119	29⅛	28⅞	29 —	⅛
19¾	9⅞	BuddCo .80	4	35	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	14	15	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
11⅞	6	Bulova .05t		4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
21¾	19⅛	BunkHil 1.86		59	20⅛	20	20⅛	
⅞	⅛	BunkH rt		275	⅛	⅛	⅛	
16¼	11⅛	BunkrR pf1.50		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9¾	4⅞	Bunk Ramo		10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
34	23⅞	BurlInd 1.40	8	426	26⅛	26¼	26⅛+	⅛
48½	31⅞	BurlNo .90e	6	73	43⅛	43	43¼+	⅜
7¾	6½	BurlNo pf.55		3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
30½	24⅞	Burndy .88	11	41	28⅛	28¼	28⅛—	⅛
109½	83⅛	Burrghs .68	22	459	91⅞	96⅛	91⅛+	½
30¾	18⅞	ButtesG Oil	6	82	20⅞	20¼	20⅞+	¼

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46¾	CBS 1.66	12	276	58½	58	58 —	¼
3¼	1⅝	CCI Corp		38	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
2⅝	⅝	CIMtg Gp		18	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
4¼	2⅝	CIRIt Inv		15	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
37⅝	28⅝	CITFin 2.20	8	86	35¼	35⅛	35¼	
99	75½	CIT pfB 5.50		2	99	99	99	
99	74⅞	CIT pfC 5.50		1	99	99	99	
1¾	⅝	CL Asset		15	¾	11-16	¾+	1-16
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	5	69	4⅞	4¼	4¼—	⅛
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		47	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+	½
8¾	5⅝	CNA Finl	8	129	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
13	11	CNAI 1.08a		16	12½	12⅜	12½+	⅛
48⅞	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	208	45	44⅞	44¾—	¼
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	8	5	20¼	20¼	20⅛—	¼
4½	1½	CabCab For		23	1¾	1⅝	1¾+	⅛
30½	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	8	14	30	29⅞	30 +	¼
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind	9	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
5¼	3	Caesars Wrl	15	22	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
7¼	3	Cal Finanl	8	176	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17½	15¼	CalPUt 1.56	9	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
17½	10¼	Callahn .60r	17	13	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
3¼	1¼	Camm Brn		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
27½	16½	CmpRL .60a	17	88	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
35⅞	27⅞	CamSp 1.36	11	17	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞+	⅜
30½	29⅞	CampTag 1.12	11	12	30⅝	30	30⅝+	⅛
90	25½	CanSoRwy		z50	33½	33	33½+	½
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	7	64	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
12⅛	7½	CanalR .64	10	17	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
55½	42¼	CapCitis .20	13	129	52⅞	50⅞	52⅞+	1¼
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold .40	11	48	20	19½	20	
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
35⅞	30¾	Carbor .90	9	200	33⅛	33¾	33¼—	⅛
4¼	2½	Carling OKe	50	37	3	3	3	
16½	10¾	Carlisle .88	8	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		5	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
23	17⅞	CaroPw 1.72	8	125	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
30	26⅞	CarP pf 2.67		6	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
34½	21½	CarTec 1.80	8	5	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
16¾	11¼	CarrCp .52	15	354	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
32⅞	30½	Carr pf 2.25		z10	31½	31½	31½—	⅛
25¼	17⅞	CartHaw .90	10	32	20⅞	20⅛	20½—	⅛
42⅞	33	CartHw pf 2		1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞+	⅜
8⅝	6¼	CartWall .40	32	7	7⅞	7	7⅛+	⅛
11	8⅝	CascNG .71	5	7	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
17⅛	15	CastlCk .80b	6	51	15⅞	15⅝	15¾+	⅛
62¼	55¾	CaterpTr 1.50	12	371	58¾	58	58⅝+	½
19⅝	14	CecoCo 1.15	8	2	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
58	42⅛	Celanse 2.80	7	291	46⅝	45½	46¼+	⅜
14	7⅞	Centex .12	13	133	10½	10	10⅛+	⅛
13⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	10	961	16⅝	16⅜	16½+	⅛
20⅛	17½	CenHud 1.72	8	27	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞+	¼
18⅝	15⅝	CenIllLt 1.60	11	84	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
52	45	CnILt pf 4.50		z40	51	51	51	
31½	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z480	29⅞	29½	29⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12⅝	CenIIPS 1.28	9	47	14¾	14½	14⅝+	⅛
22⅝	18	CenLaE 1.40	8	61	21¾	21½	21⅝+	¼
15¾	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	62	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
18	13⅛	CenSoya .60	7	88	15½	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
24½	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	142	24¼	22⅞	24⅛+	⅛
35⅞	19¼	CentrDat .60	17	82	34¼	33¼	34⅛—	¼
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	10	46	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛+	⅜
29⅝	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	10	29	28⅞	27⅞	28 +	⅛
26½	18	Champlnt 1	9	224	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝+	½
28⅞	18⅞	Chml pf 1.20		50	25	24⅝	25 +	⅝
13⅞	11	ChamSp .63	9	40	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	CharlrCo .08	10	31	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
25⅝	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	20	24½	24¼	24½	
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		42	8⅛	8	8	
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	12	501	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
4	2½	ChaseT .83e		15	2⅞	2½	2⅞+	⅛
11	5⅞	Chelsea .40	11	7	6	6	6	
52	30½	Chemln 1.40	5	55	30⅞	30¼	30⅝+	⅛
43⅝	32⅞	ChmNY 2.88	7	253	41⅛	40½	41 +	¼
30	25⅜	ChesebgP .76	17	151	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
40⅝	34⅝	Chessie 2.10	7	29	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞+	¼
9¾	4¼	ChiMilw Cp		9	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
14⅝	8⅛	ChiMilw pf		11	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
35¼	25⅛	ChiPneuT 2	13	18	29¼	28⅞	29	
3¾	2½	ChkFull .10t		11	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Chris Craft		9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜+	⅛
18⅞	8	ChrsCft pf 1		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅝
21	11½	ChCft cvpf		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
15	9¼	Chromal .84	7	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
22⅞	10⅞	Chrysler .15e	16	1371	19¾	19⅛	19⅝—	⅛
21⅞	19⅞	CinBell 1.60	8	29	21½	21⅝	21½	
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	13	52	19⅞	19⅝	19¾+	⅛
86½	76¼	CinG pf 7.44		z20	82½	82½	82½—	½
105	98	CinG pf 9.28		z200	103	102½	102½—	½
105	99¾	CinG pf 9.52		z250	105	104½	104½—	½
35½	18¾	CinMila 1.40	15	22	29½	29	29¼—	⅛
37⅛	27¼	Citicorp .96	12	653	32⅞	33¼	33½+	¾
55¾	38⅞	CitiesSv 2.80	8	66	54½	54⅛	54¼+	⅛
5	1½	CitzSR .30e		26	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛
11¾	7	CityInvst .66	8	124	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
15-16	⅜	CityInv wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
23¼	16½	CityIn pfB 2		28	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
10⅝	10	Cityh pf 1.10		19	10½	10⅜	10½+	¼
46½	25⅞	ClarkE 1.60	14	31	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	
13⅞	9	ClarkOil .50	9	34	12⅞	12½	12½	
73⅞	47	ClvClf 1.50	13	7	70⅞	70½	70⅞+	⅝
31	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	10	175	31⅛	30¾	31⅛+	⅛
86	77¼	ClEIll pf7.40		z40	82	82	82	
122¾	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z120	121	120¾	121	
14⅞	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	196	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
17⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .40	5	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
13⅝	10¼	CluettP pf 1		6	12	12	12	
14⅞	7¾	CoastSt Gas	4	541	10⅞	10	10½+	½
24⅞	17⅞	CsISG pf1.83		25	20	19⅞	20 +	¼
19¼	13⅞	CsISG pf1.19		4	15⅞	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
9⅞	6⅞	CocaBtlg .47a	12	90	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
95¼	77⅞	CocaCol 2.65	20	171	86	85¼	85⅝+	¼
13⅝	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	8	12⅞	12½	12⅞—	⅛
6⅞	2¼	Coleco Ind	32	23	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
31¼	27⅞	ColgPal .88	15	498	27⅞	27⅛	27½+	¼
15⅞	9⅝	CollinAik .56	6	23	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
8½	4⅞	CollinF .05e	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
34⅞	18	ColPenn .70	6	27	23½	23¼	23⅝+	¼
25	19⅝	ColoniSt 1.45	6	5	22⅞	20¾	20¾	
56⅛	28½	ColtInd 2.50	6	177	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞+	1⅛
79¾	47½	Colt pf 4.25		1	67	67	67 —	¼
26⅞	22¾	ColGas 2.14	8	152	25	24⅝	24¾—	⅛
60	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		4	58	58	58	
7⅝	4½	Colum Pict	4	106	5⅞	5	5⅛+	⅛
27	21½	ColSOh 2.28	8	223	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛+	⅜
108½	101	CoSO pf10.52		z10	108½	102½	108½+	½
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20¼	12⅞	Combd Com	9	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
43⅛	37¾	CombEng 2	10	45	45⅛	45⅝	45⅝	
32⅞	26½	ComwE 2.40	10	283	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞+	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	ComEdA wt		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	ComEdB wt		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
22¼	17⅞	ComE pf.42		2	21¾	21¾	21¾+	½
22¾	20¼	ComE pf1.90		149	22	21⅞	22 —	¼
23⅞	21¼	ComwE pf 2		4	23¼	23	23¼	
27½	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		19	27¼	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
32⅝	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		32	31⅞	31½	31⅞	
95⅞	89	ComE pf8.40		2	97	95½	96⅞+	½
11¾	8	ComwO		322	10⅛	9¾	10⅛+	⅜
22¼	18	ComO pf1.72		8	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
31¾	22⅞	Comsat 1	6	74	28½	27¼	28½+	1
38¼	18⅝	Compugrp .05e	8	72	27¾	26⅝	27¼+	⅝
8	4	Comput Sci	1	53	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13	8⅞	ConAgr .75	3	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
22½	20⅞	ConeMil n 1	4	30	22¼	21⅞	22⅝+	⅛
10⅞	12	Congolm .50		40	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
10⅞	13¼	ConnM 1.60	12	19	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
25⅞	19⅝	Conrac .20B	7	5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
20	15	ConEd 1.60	5	365	20	19¾	19⅞	
69	55½	ConEd pf 6		9	69⅛	69	69⅛+	⅛
53	44	ConEd pf 5		4	53	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛
26⅝	19⅞	ConFds 1.35	8	87	24½	23⅝	24 —	⅛
68	56½	ConF pf 4.50		9	65⅛	64⅞	64⅞—	1⅛
27⅝	18½	ConFrgt .80	10	96	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝+	⅛
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	203	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
115	108¼	CnG pf 19.96		z150	114½	114½	114½+	⅛
22	19	ConsuPow 2	7	178	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
77	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z550	76	75⅛	75⅝+	⅛
73½	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z10	78	78	78	
80	66	CnPw pf7.76		z20	78½	78	78½—	1½
78⅛	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z20	77	77	77 +	⅝
70	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		1	69	69	69 —	½
9¾	5½	ContAir Lin		30	7⅜	7½	7½	
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		23	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
51½	42½	ContICp 2.80	17	129	52⅛	51	51¾+	½
56½	45¼	CIIC pfA2.50		2	57¼	55⅝	57¼+	1⅛
34⅝	26¾	ContlGrp 1.80	7	140	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
55⅝	35⅝	ContlCp 2.40	7	69	50⅝	50	50⅛+	⅛
14⅝	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	15	58	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
3	1½	ContIl Rity		3	1⅝	1½	1½	
40⅞	33⅞	Cont Oil 1.20	9	532	37½	36⅞	37¼+	¼
15½	12⅞	ContTele 1.08	11	2265	15½	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
27⅛	17⅝	Control Dat	10	237	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞+	½
48	40⅞	CnDt pf 4.50		z100	46	45	46	
35½	26¾	Conwood 2.20	8	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜+	¾
6	2½	CookUn .30t	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
41⅞	29	CooperIn .84	12	85	40	39½	40 +	⅜
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab	16	28	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
15	9⅛	CoopTR .60	4	8	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	¼
17¼	12	CopT pf 1.25		4	16⅜	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
15⅛	10¾	Copeind .60	8	12	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	½
25⅞	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		16	23	23¼	23	
53	35⅝	Coppw 2.40b	7	1	47	47	47 +	¼
2¾	1½	Cordura Cp		57	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
80	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	21	149	75⅝	74⅞	74½—	1¼
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11¾	6⅞	Cowles .56	14	16	10½	10¼	10⅞+	⅛
37⅞	28⅝	CoxBdct .55	12	133	35¼	35	35 +	⅛
16⅞	8¼	Craig .20	4	20	12½	12⅜	12⅝+	¼
39¼	26⅝	Crane 1.20	5	41	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
5	3½	CredHF .24	8	30	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
27¾	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	8	22	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
42¾	35½	CrockN pf 3		3	40¾	40½	40½—	¼
15¾	10½	CrompK .80	7	4	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
33⅛	18⅞	CrouHI .80b	11	6	30¼	30⅞	30⅛+	⅛
22⅛	16⅞	Crown Cork	8	33	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	12	89	41⅞	41½	41⅞+	⅝
19⅞	13⅝	Culbro 1.32	6	13	18	17¾	18	
11	7⅝	Cullgan .40	10	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
42⅝	19⅝	CummEng 1	21	22	41⅝	41	41¼—	⅜
116½	79	Cum pf 7.50		z2370	114	113½	114	
9⅞	6½	CunnDrg .25	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
12⅞	11	CurrInc 1.08		17	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
17½	10	CurtisWr .60	9	28	15⅞	15	15⅛+	⅛
40⅞	26⅝	CutlerH 1.80	9	43	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝—	⅜
25⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1.20	5	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	19	29	25⅞	25¼	25½—	⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	18	15	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Daon .20		66	8⅛	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
11¼	7	DanRiv .40	6	70	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	¼
27⅞	14¾	DanaCp .84	10	103	27½	27⅛	27¼	
41	27⅞	DartInd .64	9	77	36⅝	35⅞	35⅝+	1
41⅝	32¼	DartIndpf 2		5	39¾	38¾	39¼+	⅜
60¾	37⅝	Data Genl	25	119	45⅝	44¾	45⅛+	¾
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .58	4	24	16⅛	16	16⅛	
35½	26½	DaytnHud 1	9	26	31⅝	31½	31⅝—	⅛
19⅞	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	139	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
122½	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z130	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	
73¾	5½	Deere 2.20	8	225	68¼	65¾	67 —	¾
34½	32⅞	Deere wi		25	34⅞	33¼	33⅝—	⅛
29½	22⅝	DelMon 1.50	6	18	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
14¼	12⅛	DelaP 1.20	9	70	14¼	13⅞	14¼+	⅛
45¾	36⅞	DeltaAir .70	14	31	38⅞	38	38⅜—	⅛
7⅛	3¾	Deltec Intl	37	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Deltona Crp		12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
23⅞	19⅝	DennisMfg 1	8	20	22½	21¾	22⅞	
25¼	18⅛	Dennys .44	11	338	22⅞	22	22⅞—	⅛
34⅞	27½	Dentsply .80	15	11	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
25⅝	15½	Deseret .40	15	13	23¾	23½	23¾+	½
11⅞	5⅞	DeSoto .60	9	47	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
15⅛	13	DetEdis 1.45	11	140	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
63	55	DetE pf 5.50		2	62¾	62¼	62¾+	⅜
94¼	82¾	DetE pf 9.32		z20	94½	94½	94½+	1
75	64	DetE pf 7.45		z20	74⅞	74½	74½+	¼
74⅝	64	DetE pf 7.36		z20	74	74	74	
27¼	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		16	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
27¼	24¾	DeE pfB2.75		8	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
23⅝	12¼	Dexter .60	10	6	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
6⅝	4⅞	DiGiorgio	9	35	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
13⅝	9	DialFinl .66	6	7	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
42½	33⅝	Dialnt 2	8	28	36½	36⅛	36½+	½
22¾	15¾	DiamM 1.72	4	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
80	53⅝	DiaSh 1.80	9	208	69¼	67¾	68⅞—	⅛
36¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		10	31	30⅞	30¾—	⅛
11⅞	7¼	DickAB .40	11	27	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
10⅞	8⅛	Dictaphn .60	10	30	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
15	10½	Diebold .44	12	152	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
182½	135⅛	Digital Ecpt	27	380	159¼	156⅞	158⅞—	⅜
11⅞	7⅞	Dilling .48	5	30	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
37½	23⅞	DillonCo 1.08	13	13	33½	33¼	33½+	¼
63	47⅞	Disney .12	21	581	49⅞	48¾	49⅞+	¾
3⅛	1	Diversd Mtg		14	1	1	1	
17¾	11	DrPeppr .40	20	706	15½	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
45½	32½	DoeM .80a	13	208	38⅛	37	38⅛+	1⅛
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .10e	10	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
24¾	17⅞	Donnelly .68	11	44	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝+	¼
19½	13¼	Dorllv .20e	5	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
13¾	6⅞	Dorsey .40	7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
68⅞	44	Dover .90	10	8	65	64	64⅝—	¼
56½	43½	Dow Ch 1	13	919	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛+	⅛
37½	27⅝	DowJones 1a	17	90	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	⅜
26	19¾	Dravo .95	9	14	22¾	22⅝	22	⅜
47	38⅞	Dresser .80	11	498	44⅝	43½	44⅝+	1
18⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		8	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	13	711	129	128¼	128⅞+	⅞
47¼	44⅞	duPnt pf3.50		1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞—	⅛
63	59	duPnt pf4.50		2	63	62¾	63 +	⅞
21⅞	16⅝	DukeP 1.50	9	540	21⅛	20⅞	21 +	⅛
92	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z10	90½	90½	90½	
29⅞	26⅝	Duke pf 2.69		3	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
33¾	24⅞	DunBrd 1.05	16	307	25¼	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
19⅞	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	9	99	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
25¼	22½	DuqL14pf 2		z620	23¾	23¼	23¾+	½
26½	24½	DuqL pf 2.31		z760	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
30	26⅝	DuqL pf 2.75		z2630	28¾	28⅝	28¾	
85¾	78	Duqn pf 7.20		z1000	85¾	85¼	85¼—	½
12	7¼	Dyoln .44	7	18	9⅛	9	9	

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	13½	EG&G .14	16	201	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜—	⅛
5⅝	3½	EMILt .19e	11	166	3⅝	3½	3	⅝
39½	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	20	36½	36	35¼+	¼
22⅞	16¼	EascoCp .60	7	124	19⅞	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
11¼	4⅛	EastAir Lin		152	8	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
26¾	22¼	EastGsF .80	9	340	26½	26⅛	26⅝+	⅝
16¾	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	17	16½	16⅜	16½+	⅛
120¾	89⅛	EasKd 1.56a	23	1238	91¾	90	90¼—	1¼
44¼	29⅞	Eaton 1.80	11	120	42⅝	41¾	41¾—	¾
27½	21¼	Echlin .48	14	21	24⅝	23¾	23¾—	1
30	21⅝	EckrdJk .36	17	71	26½	26⅛	25⅞+	⅜
27⅞	16⅞	EckdNC .32	12	29	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
14	12½	Eckrd wi		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
56½	45⅝	EdisBro 1.72	8	4	50¼	49⅝	50¼+	⅜
15⅝	11⅝	ElPaso 1.10	7	197	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
5⅝	2	Elect Assoc	9	13	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
18½	11⅞	EDS .60	15	108	16	15¾	16 +	⅜
3⅞	1⅞	ElMe Mg	1	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
41	15¼	ElginN .20e	8	9	40	39½	40 +	1
8⅞	4⅞	Elixir Ind	9	18	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
31¼	25⅛	EltraCp 1.16	8	26	28½	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
41⅛	34	EerEl .80	19	485	37	36	36⅝—	⅛
50½	37⅞	Eery 1.20	21	73	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
13	8⅝	EeryIn .40	12	167	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
37	26¼	Ehart 1.30	8	235	33⅝	32¾	33⅝+	⅛
15⅝	13½	EpDE 1.36	11	17	15	14¾	14⅞+	⅛
16	11	EpGas .20	6	30	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
37⅞	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	8	68	33	32⅝	32⅞+	⅛
8	5¼	EnnisB .32	5	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
27¾	21⅞	Enserch 1.72	9	73	25½	25	25⅝	
25⅝	21⅞	Entex 1.20	8	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
35	17⅝	Envrtec .20e	12	21	34	33¾	34 +	⅛
29	21⅛	Equifax 2	9	10	25⅞	25	25	
		Equirk .89	7	17	10	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
33⅞	29⅝	EqutGs 2.60	6	2	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞+	⅛
22⅝	17¼	EqutLf 2.29e	12	20	22¼	22¼	22¼	
42	30⅛	Esark 1.76	7	68	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝+	⅜
8½	4½	Esquire .16	33	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
10	5⅞	Esterline .36	7	4	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
49¼	29½	Ethyl 1.50	6	48	38	37¼	37½—	½
63⅝	39¾	Ethyl pf2.40		3	50	50	50	
11⅞	5	Evans Prod.40	8	110	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
22⅝	14⅝	ExCelO 1.10	8	35	21⅞	21½	21¼—	⅛
20¼	18	Excisr 1.76e		18	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅜
55	50	Exxon .70e	9	1510	55¼	54½	55⅛+	⅝

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	19⅞	FMC 1	14	109	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
39⅞	35¼	FMC pf 2.25		10	35⅛	34½	35 +	¼
8⅞	5½	Farge .40	9	73	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
11⅝	8	FariCtr .12	6	6	8⅛	8	8	
9⅝	5	Facet Entrp	10	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
53¾	36⅛	FairCa .80	40	211	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛+	⅛
11⅝	6⅞	Fairlnd .30	12	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
17	11⅛	FairtF .68	7	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7¾	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	8	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
13⅝	5	Farah Mfg		68	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		69	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
27¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	3	2	24¼	24¼	24¼—	⅛
25	12⅝	FedMogul 1.20a	12	33	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜—	⅛
16⅞	13¼	FedNMt .88	6	214	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
19⅝	17½	FedPaBd	5	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
60	42	FedDSt 1.36	14	144	49¼	48⅞	49¼+	⅝
36	21¾	Ferro 1.10	9	20	34	33⅞	34 +	⅜
17¼	8⅛	Fired Cp		43	12¾	12	12⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	FidFin .64e	5	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
31¾	26	FideIUn 2.40	7	11	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
22⅞	15	FieldcrMll 1	5	11	18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
11¼	7⅛	Flitrol Cp	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15¾	9¾	FinSanB .28	5	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
26	21½	Firestn 1.10	10	240	23¼	23	23¼+	⅛
46½	36⅛	FstinBn 1.20	11	31	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
17¼	12⅛	FstChar .61t	8	168	16⅝	16	16⅛+	¼
23¾	16½	FstChic .96	8	480	20¼	20	20⅛+	⅛
33⅞	23¼	FischM 1.10	10	15	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	9	22	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
14	8½	FstMiss .36	9	425	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	FinlFed .40	5	21	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	8	9	22¼	22	22¼+	⅛
17⅛	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	24	83	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅛
4⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg		9	1⅝	1⅛	1 —	
11⅞	9⅞	FstUnRl .96	15	13	11⅞	11½	11½	
13	8⅝	FishFds .40	6	110	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
17½	9⅞	FishrSci .28	7	14	14⅞	14	14⅛—	⅛
20⅛	14	FleetEnt .40	15	804	16½	16	16⅛+	⅜
18⅛	13¼	Fleming .80	7	10	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	25	67	11¾	11⅛	11¾	
20¾	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	31	19	18¾	16⅞	
24⅞	16⅝	FlaE Coast	9	5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
18	13⅝	FlaGas 1	8	109	17¾	17⅛	17¾	
28⅞	20¾	FlaPwL 1.56	8	249	26⅝	26⅛	26½+	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	8	148	29¼	29	29¼	
29¾	19½	FlaStl 1.50	12	14	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
45½	30	FluorCp .80	12	49	43¼	42½	43¼+	
109	72¾	FluorpfB 3		9	103¼	103¼	103¼+	
6½	4⅝	FdFair .20		18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
14⅞	10⅝	FooteCB .90	7	27	13¾	13½	13½	
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	5	288	55¼	54⅞	55⅛	
18⅞	13½	ForMcK 1	7	84	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
29⅞	23⅝	FMK pf 1.80		13	25½	25¼	25⅝	
15¾	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		91	15⅛	14⅞	15	
40¼	28⅝	FtHowP .64	10	70	30½	30¼	30½	
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.10b	8	44	34½	34⅛	34½	
47⅝	27½	Foxboro 1	18	29	45¼	44⅝	45¼	
35¾	23¼	FrnkInM .70	13	88	34⅝	34¼	34¼	
31¼	21½	FreepM 1.60	13	74	30½	30	30	
29	18⅞	Frueh 1.80	8	21	27	25⅞	27	
9⅞	4½	Fuqualnd .08e		66	8⅞	8½	8½	

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅝	10⅝	GAFCp .40	8	33	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
22⅝	15⅞	GAFpf 1.20		34	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	
32⅝	25⅛	GATX 1.80	11	53	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	
44½	35⅝	GATX pf2.50		3	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	27	31	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
8¼	4½	GFBusn .32	9	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
7½	5⅝	Gable Ind		8	6⅝	6¼	6½	
29⅞	21⅝	GamSk 1.40	5	9	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
32¼	19¾	GamS pf1.60		39	31½	31⅛	31½	
32¼	20¾	GamS pf1.75		18	31¾	31⅛	31¾	
40⅝	32¼	Garnett 1	20	117	39	38¾	38¾	
14	6⅝	GapStrs .10e	8	18	8	7¾	7¾	
31	22¾	GarddDen .76	16	48	23¼	22¾	22¾	
16⅞	13⅛	Garfink 1.04	6	36	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
13¾	12⅞	GasSvc 1.20	10	8	13⅛	13	13⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	4	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅝	9⅝	Gemini Cap		12	15	14⅞	14⅞	
11⅞	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		32	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
46¼	35⅝	GenAmOil 1	12	28	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	
13⅞	9¾	GnCable .72	9	53	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
26⅛	17	GCinma .54	7	72	21	19¾	20¼	
6⅞	3¾	Gen Develpt	4	5	4⅝	4½	4½	
65	37¼	Gen Dynam	7	751	53⅞	51¾	53⅛	
58¾	45	GenEl 1.80	15	829	55½	54⅞	55⅛	
33¾	25⅛	GnFood 1.50	10	293	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
20½	15⅝	GnGth 1.34e	18	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
17⅞	8¼	Geninst .22t	32	102	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
34⅞	27¾	GnInstr pf 3		6	34	34	34	
21	14⅞	GenMed .20	9	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
34¼	26⅝	GenMills .76	16	88	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	
72¾	57⅝	GnMot 3.15e	8	1769	69¾	68¼	69⅜	
53⅝	49⅛	GMot pf 3.75		2	53	53	53	
73⅛	65	GnMotSpf 5		5	71⅝	71	71⅝	
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	16	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19⅞	15⅝	GPubUt 1.60	10	159	19	18⅞	18⅞	
53⅞	34¼	GnSignal .84	15	155	53¼	52⅞	52⅞	
5⅝	3¼	Gen Steel	5	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
30⅞	23⅝	GTelEl 2	10	563	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	
35¾	31¼	GTIEl pf2.50		3	34½	34½	34½	
27¾	26½	GTIEl pf2.48		14	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	
23⅞	18	GTire 1.10b	6	85	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc	6	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
41⅞	34¼	GenuPts .76	18	29	35⅞	35½	35⅞	
34⅞	30	GaPacif .80	17	357	33⅞	33	33⅛	
28⅞	26	GaPw pf2.75		27	28¼	27⅞	28	
80	68¼	GaPw pf7.72		z20	78½	78½	78½	
26⅞	19½	Gerber 1.30	7	144	23	22⅞	22⅞	
189¾	152	GettyOil 2e	12	40	182¾	179	182¾	
12⅞	9⅝	GiantPC .60	8	15	9¾	9¾	9¾	
10¼	7⅞	Gibr Fin	7	44	10	9⅞	10	
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	9	42	9	8½	8⅞	
14½	9⅝	GiffdHill .64	8	25	14½	14⅛	14½	
38⅞	28⅞	Gillette 1.50	11	292	30½	30	30	
18	9¼	Ginos Inc	6	52	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
14¾	6¼	GleasW .18e		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11¾	6¾	Global Mar		205	8⅛	7¾	8¼	
32¾	20⅝	GlobeUn 1.50	4	22	27¾	27¼	27¾	
19⅝	11⅛	GoldWt Fin	6	35	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
20⅞	13⅛	GoldW pf .78		14	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
29¼	18	Goodrh 1.12	18	84	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	
25⅛	20¾	Goodyr 1.10	11	362	23¼	23	23	
16¼	9⅝	GorJwlA .32	5	15	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
26⅞	22	Gould 1	9	147	25¼	24¾	25⅛	
29	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		4	25½	25⅛	25½	
33⅞	24¼	Grace 1.70	8	185	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	
34⅝	24⅝	Grainger .36	19	55	32⅞	32¼	32½	
17⅝	12⅝	GrandUn 1	6	28	18	17¾	18	
17⅝	12⅛	Granitvl .80	4	23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
19⅞	13⅛	GrayDrg .60	5	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅞	10½	GtAtlPac	22	66	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24½	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	6	11	20	19⅞	20	
17⅞	14⅛	GtNoIr 1.25e	12	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
34¼	27½	GtNorNek 1	8	128	31¼	29¾	31¼	
20¾	13⅝	GtWnFin .50	10	175	20½	20	20½	
31⅞	20½	GtWest Unit	3	6	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
20½	17⅛	GtWn pf 1.88		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
18⅝	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	13	11	17	16⅞	17	
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	180	15	14⅝	14⅞	
3⅛	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		30	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3¼	1⅝	Grolier Inc		31	1½	1⅜	1⅜	

(Continued on Page 10.)

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July, 1976

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GIS

U.S. $ 60,000,000

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BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
COMPAGNIE FINANCIÈRE DE LA DEUTSCHE BANK A G
CREDIT SUISSE (London Branch)
SOCIÉTÉ DE BANQUE SUISSE, Londres

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AGENT

SOCIETE GENERALE

ADVERTISEMENT — ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

SEPT. 16, 1976 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Sept. 16	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '73, '74, '75	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 307.50	325	326.50 - 318	4	4.6	42.63 - 89.14 - 83.00c	9.549	1975 consolidated turnover = 6, MF vs. 6,126 MF in 1974.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	318 - 257	259	260 - 258	20 a	4.2	9.96 - 13.27 - —	2.384	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Sa div. '77 despite new share distribut
BSN GERVAIS DAN....	Glass.food	736 - 583	625	640 - 626	—	4.0	102 - 26.38 - —24.39c	2.332	Same net dividend of Fr. 25.20 share maintained for fiscal 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS...	Shipping Air trans.	208 - 148	181	182 - 181	11	6.1	9.50 - 16.96 - 16.41	1.866	Subsidiary UTA. Sales 6 months '76 924 MF (+ 21.4% vs. 6 months '7
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	152 - 111.10	115.10	119 - 113	6	6.1	9.74 - 11.18 - 18.02c	1.672	1st semester '76 turnover up 23 with 2,331 MF of which 24% abro
Cie. Gle. ELECTRICITE	Electric.	374 - 278	288	290 - 285.50	14	6.0	29.70 - 27.60 - 20.66c	5.044	1st semester '76 turnover (ex-tax = 9,296 MF (+17.5%).
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	161.50 - 101.20	101.10	102.40 - 101.20	6	6.9	13.02 - 10.36 - 15.85	5.758	New CCF 30 Mil. Eurodollar no (1983), floating rate (1/4% over libo
CREDIT INDUS. COM..	Bank	147 - 85.70	106.50	104.50 - 104	10	6.1	8.63 - 6.77 - 10.84	4.528	CIC successfully launched $30 milli floating-rate notes issue.
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 - 73.50	72.10	75 - 74	11	7.6	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64c	4.800	Net dividend: Fr. 5.50 (vs. Fr. 4 in '74) payable as of May 31.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	173 - 114	118	120.50 - 118	12	6.8	15.98 - 28.13 - 9.62c	2.947	1st semester '76 turnover (ex-taxes) F. 2,331,384,000 vs. F. 2,359,139,000 in
EURAFRANCE	Holding	207 - 165	170.10	170.10 - 169.90	5	5.9	(non signific.)- 36.50	2.193	Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 30, '76 = 22.7 MF vs 19.2 MF Oct. 1, '74-Sept. 30, '75.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	488.90 - 387.50	406	408.50 - 403	14	4.3	27.19 - 23.02 - 29.27c	1.495	1975 net profit = Fr. 36,376,000 34% vs. 1974.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	153.50 - 100.70	105	106.50 - 102.10	3	9.0	41.65 - 66.21 - 34.00c	13.889	Snorry well, offshore Labrador, yie ed gas and condensate on test.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE...	Holding	192 - 171	173	173 - 171	6	2.9	— - — - 26.94c	2.523	Gén. Alimentaire turnover (ex-taxe April-June '76=173.7 MF (+9.71%).
IMETAL	Mining	124.70 - 78.10	114.50	115 - 113.50	47	2.9	7.39 - 17.97 - 2.44c	7.944	Expect 1976 to evolve favorably to profit from Copperweld.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	621 - 492	530	527 - 520	48	1.5	31.77 - — - 11.00c	3.157	Group consolidated turnover semester '76 = 539 MF (+27%).
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	28.20 - 22.10	22.55	23 - 22.65	78	6.2	2.03 - 0.18 - 0.29	13.415	Last news from Banque Rothschil and Imetal show favorable prospec
PECHELBRONN	Hold.(in.)	86.10 - 74	78	78.05 - 78	7	7.7	11.71 - 6.52 - 10.76	2.825	Fr. 6.00 net dividend proposal at Jun meeting: (+20%) vs. '74.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem.min.	119 - 90.50	90	95.50 - 91.80	—	5.6	14.50 - 29.50 - —6.30c	25.162	1st semester '76 sales in UK up 3 vs. same period '75.
PEUGEOT	Holding	409.80 - 240.50	252.10	258 - 240.50	5	4.0	71.04 - 38.24 - 54.71c	6.002	Net dividend increase from Fr. 9 to Fr. 10 for fiscal '75.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	129.70 - 84	88	89 - 88	—	—	15.84 - — - —	5.456	1st semester '76 turnover = 10,785 M (+17%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 564	618	600 - 596	20	2.4	35.94 - 35.87 - 31.18c	924	March-Aug. '76 consolidated turnov 1,263 MF (+19% vs. same period '7
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	371.70 - 310	362.90	365 - 360	—	3.4	(not relevant)	22.572	As of May 1, tot.net assets: 4,443 MF Invest.: 36% USA, 37% Eur., 12%
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1980 - 1759	1962	1950 - 1945	38	1.2	64.64 - 71.76 - 52.21c	221	Period April-June '76 consol. turnov (ex-taxes) = 56.14 MF (+50.3%).
SUEZ (Cie. Financ.) ...	Holding	284.90 - 208	218	222.90 - 211	6	7.3	55.76 - 54.00 - 38.60c	8.419	Fr. 16 net div. '76 (+1 Fr.). 20% sta acquired in Blyth Eastman Dillon & C

(a) P/E calculated on '74 earnings; all others on '75. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1976

K. Order to Banks Cut Money Supply

Wire Dispatches

Sept. 16—The Bank today took another t inflation by calling illion from the comaking system to curb of the money surplus. ment source said the s intended to slow the th of Britain's money said that last week's ent that the Bank of as raising its minimum e 1.5 points to 13 per cent was timed so that it would help arrest sterling's decline. Today's call for special deposits, he said, was due to internal considerations.

Nevertheless, after the news was announced, sterling rose a half cent to $1.74.

The Bank of England is due to release money supply figures for the four weeks ended mid-August on Monday. However, in the five weeks ended mid-July, the broadly defined money supply rose about 2 per cent. This brought the annual rate over the statistical quarter to 13 per cent. The broadly defined money supply, which includes money in circulation plus sight and time deposits, is regarded by the central bank as a key indicator.

Earlier this year, Chancellor Denis Healey said it would be desirable to keep the increase to a maximum of 13 per cent a year.

Commercial banks were told to lodge the £351 million on special deposit with the Bank of England in two equal installments on Sept. 28 and Oct. 6. It represents 1 per cent of their current liabilities.

The move brings the amount of commercial bank funds frozen at the Bank of England to around £1.4 billion, or 4 per cent of liabilities. This is the highest proportion since late 1973, when there had been excessive monetary growth.

Today's announcement was seen as an assurance to the International Monetary Fund that the British government is taking all possible steps to put its economic house in order before seeking any further large loans from the IMF.

Because of the need to support the ailing pound in foreign exchange markets in recent months, Britain has had to draw on a $5.3-billion international loan, provided by other countries in June. The credit was for six months and an IMF loan will probably be needed to shore up Britain's depleted monetary reserves when the credit falls due.

Meanwhile, at an American Chamber of Commerce luncheon here today, Lord Watkinson, president of the Confederation of British Industry, called for reduced government spending, lower personal taxation and greater profits for industry if Britain is to pull out of its economic crisis.

Auction Price at an Oz.

lwin L. Dale Jr.

GTON, Sept. 16 (NYT). ternational Monetary doned an additional ices of its gold yesan average price of ounce.

rage accepted price $2 below the London id price yesterday. In revious IMF auctions ed price was almost e same as the London the day of the auc-

markets interpreted of the auction bullishe price of gold rose to the London morning n $111.25 at yesterday's the afternoon the price o $114, however.

ich, the other main nter in Europe, the rice was set at $114.50- $3.50 from yesterday. steady at that level he afternoon.

s offered two explanahe rise: That the overn indicated considerfor interest in purchasetal and that there was le short-covering. The ory is that speculators, ng the auction would market price down, sold did not own on the exthey could replace it ply later. When this did en, these speculators rushed in to cover their positions.]

y to some speculation, had no trouble attract-. The bids totaled ounces, at prices rangg low of $108.75 to a 114 an ounce.

F made a profit on the out $54 million, making profit from three gold of about $184 million. ey will go to a special d to help about 60 of l's poorest countries.

ght's announcement said for 878,800 ounces were e of $108.76 or higher. large bidder for 106,400 ho bid the low accepted $108.75 will receive gold part of his bid.

as the third IMF gold The price at which the sold was $126 an ounce rst auction and $122.05 cond, in both cases alctly the same as the market price on the e auction.

eached a high of almost unce at the end of 1974 s declined irregularly m. One factor adding pply has, of course, been auctions, which are for about every six er a two-year period million ounces are sold. test auction technique tly different from that the first two auctions. t two used the "Dutch technique, in which all bidders were awarded at the same price—the e fund found acceptable se of the whole 780,000 p for sale.

day all successful bidders gold at the price they

Bidders Listed

INGTON, Sept. 16 (Reuhe International Monend said all the winning were banks and dealers n Zurich, Frankfurt, Lon- the United States.

successful bidders were n Ltd., Zurich; Deutsche rankfurt; Dresdner Bank, h; Exchange National Trust Co., Atchison, Kan-. Holt & Co., New York; Matthey Bankers, Lonocatta Metals Corp., New Samuel Montague & Co., Republic National Bank York; N.M. Rothschilds & ondon; Sharps Pixley Inc., rk; Swiss Bank Corp., Zuriss Credit Bank, Zurich, Union Bank of Switzerurich.

Viking Resources International N.V.
N.A.V. 31.8.76
$17.78 (D.Fls.47.07)
INFORMATION:
ten Holdrinq & Pierson N.V., Prinsengracht 214, Amsterdam.

Challenges Kuwait in Production

Iraq Oil Development Pays Off

NORTH RUMALIA, Iraq, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ).—An oil field developed with Soviet aid in this scorching area of southern Iraq is adding 800,000 barrels a day to the country's productive capacity. And a $1.5-billion campaign, begun last year, is finding others.

The result is that Iraq is challenging Kuwait as the Mideast's No. 3 oil producer and expects to push Iran aside as No. 2 in a few more years. Only Saudi Arabia, the largest producer, seems out of reach.

Oil money is flowing into new schools, roads, hospitals and factories. But it shows few signs of softening Iraq's independent, chip-on-the-shoulder attitude. It takes help from both the East bloc and the West. It welcomes U.S. technology while damning the United States as imperialists. Sometimes it hassles with its Arab neighbors and currently has troops along the Syrian border in a belligerent pressure play. Yet its officials bridle at any suggestion that the country is a Soviet satellite.

Nevertheless, Iraq remains a socialist nation, dedicated to the principles of Karl Marx.

"We were exploited by foreign oil monopolies," declares Saddam Hussein, Iraq's vice-president and government strong man, and the figures his government cautiously puts out seem to indicate a sharp improvement since the foreigners were ousted by the state in 1972.

Oil revenues in 1975 totaled "between $7 billion and $8 billion," according to the Ministry of Planning, up from slightly more than $6 billion in 1974 and only $1.5 billion in 1973. Officials are purposely imprecise to avoid giving usable data to "enemies," such as the international oil companies.

This not-too-neighborly feeling extends not only to leftist Syria but also to Iraq's fellow members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which have accused Iraq of price-cutting to raise its own sales of oil.

The squabble with Syria stems from Iraq's oil-transit rates across the country. For years, the production of Iraq's northern Kirkuk oil fields has moved to the Mediterranean via pipeline across Syria. As oil prices zoomed, Syria also increased its tolls on that line. Now Iraq is well along with construction of a pipeline network of its own, which permits it to bypass Syria if the latter does not meet Iraq's transit terms.

Differences with Syria are aggravated because Iraq has been backing radical leftists in Lebanon and opposes Syria's intervention. Moreover, the two countries also are bickering about the waters of the Euphrates River, which are being held back by the big Syrian Tabqa dam.

Development investments in 1976, the first year of a new five-year plan, are estimated at $5 billion. "This is the biggest investment program we have ever scheduled," a planning official says. He estimates the total at nearly 40 per cent more than in the previous 12 months. The spending is pushing Iraq deeper into petroleum-related industries such as petrochemicals as well as investments in agriculture, communications and transport networks and a whole batch of new state-owned industries.

However, the failure of OPEC to raise oil prices and the squabble with Syria are holding revenues below expectations. So the ministries are watching spending very closely.

Having tried Soviet and Western goods and technology, Iraq now shows a clear preference for what the West and Japan have to offer. As its imports have soared, from $913 million in 1973 to an estimated $7 billion this year, the Russians have been slipping downhill. In 1973 they were Iraq's leading supplier; last year West Germany was first, Japan was second, and the United States and France fought for third. At present, Iraq's purchases from the Socialist bloc account for less than 10 per cent of its imports.

American Bank & Trust Co. Called 'Unsafe'

Israeli Firm to Purchase Ailing N.Y. Bank

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (IHT).—Bank Leumi of New York is taking over the deposits and liabilities of American Bank & Trust Co., the New York State Banking Department and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. announced yesterday.

The announcement said American Bank was "conducting its business in an unauthorized and unsafe manner" and had "engaged in practices in violation of law." It said the bank had reached an "unsound and unsafe condition."

Early this year, Juan Graiver, an Argentine businessman, contracted to buy the bank from its then owners under a long-term payout plan. The banking department said its investigations into the institution found "excessive concentrations of credits to the Graiver family and their interests."

It said at one point recently these credits amounted to about 89 per cent of the bank's book capital.

Bank Leumi, a subsidiary of Bank Leumi le-Israel of Tel Aviv, paid a purchase premium of $12.6 million and assumed $190 million in deposits and other liabilities, the FDIC said.

Bank Leumi will buy at market value American Bank's holdings of government securities of about $11 million and cash and other assets including most of its consumer loan portfolio of about $9 million, it said.

The FDIC said it will advance about $132 million cash and will retain book assets of the failed bank of about $175 million. It is anticipated, though, that Bank Leumi will purchase some of these assets within the next several days, thereby reducing the FDIC's cash outlay.

The FDIC said the premium paid by Bank Leumi was the highest submitted in a competitive procedure in which three New-York-represented banking organizations participated, out of 40 invited to submit bids.

Investigation in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ).—The Brussels prosecutor has opened an investigation into the activities of Banque pour l'Amérique du Sud, a small foreign-owned bank, on suspicions that Belgian law had been criminally violated, a spokesman for the prosecutor's office announced today.

The Banking Commission suspended the bank's activities Sept. 6 and ordered the bank closed a week later. The bank has been formally declared bankrupt.

The bank was founded by the Graiver family of Argentina in February 1974. A year ago, ownership passed to Bankers Holdings International, a Luxembourg-based unit believed to be in Argentinian hands.

Business Boom Seen in U.S.

By William H. Jones

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (WP).—A recent pause in the U.S. economic recovery appears over and substantial business expansion is expected over at least the next year and a half, business and government economists and officials said yesterday.

This relatively optimistic outlook was braced with stern warnings, however, that current rates of inflation remain too high and energy resources too scarce for the country's future health.

James Lynn, director of President Ford's Office of Management and Budget, told reporters at a Conference Board business outlook meeting that he sees no slowdown of growth for the foreseeable future.

Recent data being studied by government experts, he continued, indicate that "the pause is ending" and that a "re-acceleration is beginning." He cited improved output in some industrial sectors, better retail sales reflected in adjusted data for July and figures coming in for August, and substantial room for building up more business inventories.

Slowdown Ending

Albert Sommers, chief economist for the Conference Board, an economic study group, agreed that while the recent slowdown in business expansion was longer, deeper and wider than almost anyone expected, "it is beginning to end."

There may be no pronounced increases in economic indices over the next few months, Mr. Sommers told the outlook meeting, but the "trend is still upward."

For all of 1976, Mr. Sommers said, real growth in output should total 6.3 per cent over last year, the inflation rate should be about 5 per cent and corporate profits will be up 27 per cent. The rate of unemployment will remain high, but should fall to about 7.5 per cent by year's end compared with 7.9 per cent in July.

Mr. Sommers said interest rates currently are at so high a level that he cannot see any increases for the balance of 1976 and into next year. An average 9 per cent home mortgage rate, he added, is "not low" in terms of long-term trends and is not helping new housing construction.

In 1977, Mr. Sommers forecast, real growth will be about 5.5 per cent, the inflation rate about 6 per cent, profits will rise 15 per cent and the rate of joblessness could fall to 6.7 per cent. Interest rates could rise moderately, he added.

Personal Income Growth

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—Americans' personal income grew by the smallest margin in 13 months during August as the growth in public and private payrolls was cut in half, the government said today.

The Commerce Department said income of individuals from all sources after allowance for Social Security taxes grew at an annual rate of $6.1 billion in August compared with a $13-billion increase in July. It was the smallest expansion in personal income since the $1.7-billion drop in July, 1975.

The latest advance left total personal income for August at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $1.39 trillion. On a per capita basis, that worked out to $6,463 and compared with $6,434 in July and $5,907 a year ago.

A large measure of the slower growth was attributable to the cost-of-living increase for social security beneficiaries in July, which amounted to an annual rate of increase of $4.6 billion.

Also, wages and salaries in both private industry and government increased by $4.5 billion, or about half the $8.9-billion growth in July. The Commerce Department said a decline in the average work week in manufacturing was a factor in that shift, contributing to payrolls in commodity-producing industries showing virtually no change from July. Payrolls in the commodity-producing industries had climbed $3.1 billion in June.

Late Rally Boosts N.Y. Stocks After Dull Morning Trading

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Prices rallied across a broad front after a lackluster morning on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 987.95, up 3.64. It was up 4.65 at 3 o'clock.

Volume totaled 19.62 million shares, compared with 17.57 million yesterday. Advances outpaced declines by about 1,000 to about 400.

There was no major news announcement to account for the rally but analysts said weekly retail sales figures released by the Commerce Department late in the day were encouraging although not dramatic.

After the close of trading, the Federal Reserve announced that narrowly defined money supply (M-1) fell $1.7 billion in the week ended Sept. 8, while the broader money supply (M-3) rose $200 million.

Earlier in the day the Southwest Bank of St. Louis reduced its prime rate to 6 3/4 from 7 per cent. The move was not followed by any other banks.

Mobil Corp. gained 1 to 61 3/4, Atlantic Richfield 1 3/8 to 53 3/8, Standard Oil of Ohio 1 to 69 3/4, Skelly Oil 2 1/2 to 114 1/2, and Royal Dutch Petroleum 1 5/8 to 48 1/2.

Missouri Pacific lost 1 1/4 to 35 3/4 and Southern Railway eased 1/4 to 58. Late yesterday they said they ended talks on a possible merger.

Sealed Power Corp. gave up 1 3/8 to 18 1/2. It said its earnings in the next nine months will be reduced by about $1.6 million because of the devaluation of the Mexican peso.

American Telephone & Telegraph rose another half point to 61 1/4 on top of a 3/4 point gain yesterday when it announced sharply higher three months earnings.

Other gainers included General Motors, 1 3/8 to 69 3/4, Du Pont 1 3/8 to 129 3/8, Warner Communication 1 3/4 to 21 3/8 and Polaroid 1 7/8 to 42 5/8.

Net Soars 200% At Kirin Brewery

TOKYO, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ).—Kirin Brewery's net profit soared 200 per cent in the half ended July 31 to 7.59 billion yen (about $26.5 billion) from 2.537 billion yen a year earlier.

The Brewery firm, which holds slightly over 60 per cent of the beer sales market in Japan, said sales in the fiscal first half rose 20.4 per cent to 334.68 billion yen.

The dividend for the half was unchanged at 3.75 yen per share.

The company forecast that sales for the year ending Jan. 31 will total 600.3 billion yen, up from 528.588 billion yen a year earlier, and that net profit will be 13.5 billion yen, up 40 per cent from the year-earlier 9.659 billion yen.

U.S. Production Rises by 0.5%

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (Reuters). — U.S. industrial production rose 0.5 per cent in August, matching the upward revised gain of the previous month, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The biggest gains were concentrated in output of durable materials, business equipment and construction products.

U.S. Is Getting Bigger Share of OPEC's Surplus

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—An increasing share of the surplus cash earned by the oil exporting states is being placed in dollar assets, the Bank of England reported today.

In its quarterly bulletin, the bank said that $6.5 billion of the total $16.8 billion first-half surplus was deployed in the United States—almost 40 per cent of the total amount.

By contrast, less than a third of the surplus—$10 billion out of a total $35.7 billion—flowed to the United States last year. And in 1974, only 20 per cent of the $57 billion surplus—or $11.6 billion—went to the United States.

France Reports Its Trade Deficit Widens in August

PARIS, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—France had a trade deficit of 2.461 billion francs ($512 million) in August, the Finance Ministry announced today.

The trade gap came on top of a heavy July deficit of 1.707 billion francs which resulted in a weakening of the franc.

The worsening trade news was expected to increase the government's difficulties in restoring the franc and holding back inflation.

The trade figures were announced only six days before Prime Minister Raymond Barre is due to unveil a plan to check inflation, now running at an estimated 12 per cent a year.

Foreign Trade Minister André Rossi blamed the August trade shortfall mainly on France's prolonged drought.

The Finance Ministry put imports at 25.442 billion francs in August and exports at 22.981 billion francs.

"THE INEXORABLE BOOM"
An investment seminar on Britain's position in the mid-decade 1975-1985.
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AT&T Is First U.S. Company To Earn $1 Billion in Quarter

By Richard Phalon

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (NYT). American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has become the first publicly owned corporation in the nation to earn $1 billion in any single three-month period.

The company reported yesterday that in the quarter ended Aug. 31, the third quarter of its fiscal year, profits rose 25 per cent to $1.01 billion from $810.2 million in the comparable period last year.

The only other U.S. corporation that has come close to that mark is General Motors, which earned $909 million in the second quarter of this year. GM is unlikely to do as well in the third quarter, traditionally one of the flattest in the auto industry because of summer plant shutdowns and model changeovers.

AT&T chairman John DeButts attributed the earnings gain to a general improvement in the economy and higher telephone usage, rate increases and higher productivity within the Bell System itself.

Operating revenues for the quarter rose to $8.3 billion from $7.3 billion while earnings per share expanded to $1.60 from $1.33.

For the 12 months ended Aug. 31, operating revenues rose to $31.6 billion from $27.8 billion and its net income to $3.6 billion, or $5.74 a share, from $3.09 billion, or $5.10 a share.

U.S. Cuts Estimate Of World Grain Crop

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (Reuters).—The Agriculture Department today lowered its estimates of the world grain harvest this year but said it would still be a record 1.051 billion metric tons.

This is 7 million tons below the figure predicted by the department a month ago. The previous record world grain crop was 1.032 billion tons produced in 1973.

Oil Bill Shelved in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Legislation aimed at breaking up major U.S. oil companies through divestiture of some of their operations has been shelved in Congress and cannot be reconsidered until next year.

Spanish Cost of Living

MADRID, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ).—Spain's cost of living index went up in August by 0.8 per cent, for a 12.6-per-cent rise for the first eight months this year, the government reported.

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE EXTRAORDINAIRE DES PORTEURS D'OBLIGATIONS DE CAPE HAZE CONDOMINIUMS LIMITED

Tous les porteurs d'obligations de Cape Haze Condominiums Limited sont invités à une assemblée générale extraordinaire pour le **lundi 27 septembre 1976 à 10 heures, à l'Hôtel de la Paix à Genève (Suisse).**

Seules les personnes justifiant de leur qualité de porteurs d'obligations Cape Haze seront admises à l'assemblée.

Le seul objet porté à l'ordre du jour est: Rapport de la situation et décision à prendre y relative.

Le Trustee.
Rolf A. Bracher, Avocat à Genève.

ROTHSCHILD BANK A.G.
ZURICH
ANNOUNCES ITS
NEW ADDRESS AS OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1976
ZOLLIKERSTRASSE 181, 8034 ZURICH
TELEPHONE: (01) 55 11 10.
TELEX: 55458.
CABLES: BAROTHAG.
PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT
INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND TRUSTEE SERVICES
GENERAL BANKING SERVICES
VAULT FACILITIES

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 16

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅞	14	Grumm .80	5	63	17⅛	16¾	16¾	—⅝
17⅝	9⅝	Guardin .30	9	8	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
2½	1	Guard Mfg		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
20⅛	17⅛	GulfWsin .60	4	672	17⅜	17	17	—¼
8⅛	3⅝	GlfWInd wt		507	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
102¼	76	GlfWpf 3.87		2	83	83	83	
47½	35¼	GlfW pf 2.50		9	39	38⅞	38⅞	—⅝
41	38½	GlfWpf wi2.50		17	38½	37¾	37¾	—⅞
12⅛	7½	GlfLfHld .60	8	227	11⅞	11½	11¾	—⅛
3½	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
28⅞	20⅞	GulfOil 1.70	7	1408	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+⅛
21⅛	13¼	GulfResrc 1	7	36	15½	15¼	15⅜	+⅛
15⅝	11¾	GlfStUt 1.12	9	291	14	13¾	13⅞	
		H						
7¼	3¾	HMW Ind	7	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
19½	14¾	HallFB .66	13	18	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—⅛
17¼	13¾	HallPrt .80a	7	4	16¾	16¼	16¼	
67	45¼	Hallibrtn .55	15	741	67	65½	67	+1½
23⅞	16¼	HamrIP 1.20	7	186	21⅜	20¼	21	+¼
15⅛	15¾	HanJSec 1.47e		33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
22¼	19⅛	HanJInv 1.88e		20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Handlmn .20	11	80	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
29½	21½	HandyHar 1	5	12	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
26⅛	14⅞	HanesCp 1	5	4	19	19	19	
60½	43¾	Hanna 1.70	10	24	50¼	50	50¼	+¼
29⅛	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	11	29¼	28½	29	+¼
9½	6⅝	Hardees	9	54	7½	7¼	7½	
22⅛	16⅝	Harnishf .80	6	66	17⅛	17	17⅛	—⅛
14⅛	12¼	Harrah .30a	7	20	12½	12½	12½	—¼
55½	33¾	Harris 1.40	12	16	53	52½	52⅝	—⅝
27½	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	6	8	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
14½	8½	HartSMx .60	9	48	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+⅛
25¾	17⅞	HarteHk .45	11	9	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
17⅛	15⅞	HatSe 1.44a	22	16	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
24	20	HawiiEl 1.76	8	10	21⅞	21⅝	21⅛	+⅛
18½	11⅞	HayesAlb 1b	7	11	15¾	15½	15⅝	+⅜
13⅝	3¼	Hazeltine	4	5	8⅞	8½	8½	
8⅞	6⅞	Hecks .12	8	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
17⅝	10⅞	HeclaM .30f	245	11	12½	12¼	12¼	
15⅞	9	HellmBr .60	6	27	14⅞	14¼	14¼	
51⅞	44¾	HeinzH 1.62	9	31	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	+⅛
32	27¾	Heinz pf 1.70		9	28	28	28	
9⅛	5⅞	Helene Curt	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
29⅛	20½	Hellerint .92	8	19	21¾	21½	21⅝	+⅛
42	30¼	HelmerP .35	11	169	42⅞	41¼	42½	+⅝
7⅞	6⅞	HemInc .66e		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
39	27⅞	Hercules .80	19	180	30½	30⅝	30½	
27½	18½	HershyFd 1	7	32	21¼	21	21⅛	+⅛
25⅛	10	Hesston		139	10	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
25½	16⅝	Hesin pf 1.60		37	17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
59¼	46½	Heublin 1.20	14	82	48⅞	49½	48¾	—¼
117¼	84	HewlPk .30	31	107	91¾	90¾	91¾	+⅞
7⅞	4½	High Voltg	16	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
28	20¾	Hobart .92	12	26	22	21⅞	22	+⅛
20⅝	14¾	HoernW .90	8	31	18¾	17⅞	18⅝	+⅛
9⅞	5⅝	HoffEle .12e	6	13	7½	7½	7½	+¼
20	11⅝	Holiday .40	11	163	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	
30	21	HiidyA 1.70t		4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+⅝
45¾	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	3	27	39⅜	36⅞	39⅛	+⅛
44½	24⅝	Homestk 1a	16	270	32½	32¼	32¼	+½
56⅛	32¼	Honywll 1.60	11	356	44⅝	44⅛	44½	
24½	21¼	HoovBB 1	8	8	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
3¼	1½	Horizon Cp		99	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
15¼	11⅞	HospAff .24b	7	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
26½	20¼	HospCpA .32	9	92	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
16	9⅝	HostIntl .40		51	10	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
17⅝	10¼	Houdail .90	6	37	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+⅜
16⅛	11½	HougMif .72	7	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
13⅝	8	HousFab .28	7	86	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
20½	15¾	HoushF 1.20	7	146	20⅜	20	20⅛	
45	35½	HouF pf 2.37		5	45¼	44¾	44¾	—¼
36⅛	29¾	HouF pf 2.50		3	36	36	36	—¼
27¾	20¼	HousLP 1.56	8	800	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+⅝
36⅞	28⅝	HousNG .60	11	335	31⅛	30¼	31	+⅛
17⅜	11⅛	HowJohn .28	9	152	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
15⅞	11	Hubbrd 1.20		19	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
8½	4½	HughnHat .40	5	23	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	⅛
52½	37¾	HughsTl .40	15	362	50½	50	50½	+¾
15⅞	11⅞	Humana .40	8	4	13⅞	13	13⅞	+⅛
15¼	10¼	HuntCh .30	14	132	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
25⅞	13¼	HuttnEF .60	4	101	15¼	15	15¼	—⅛
17⅞	12	Huyck .60	16	37	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
15	8¾	Hydromt .36	5	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
		I						
21¾	16⅝	ICInds 1.40	6	56	20¼	20	20¼	
42¾	33⅛	ICInd pf3.50		11	41½	41¼	41½	
42¾	33⅞	ICInd pf3.50		11	41½	41¼	41½	
5⅞	3	ICN Pharm	18	147	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
5⅞	1⅜	IDS Rlty		16	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
45½	34½	INACp 2.10	16	102	45¾	44⅝	45¼	+½
19⅝	16¾	INAIn 1.59a		34	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	—⅛
13¼	9⅝	IUIntl .90	8	77	12	11⅞	12	
35	26¼	IUInt A		5	32¼	32¼	32¼	
29½	26	IdahoP 2.16	11	42	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+½
20	13¾	IdealBa 1.20	9	31	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
85	58	Ideal pf 4.75		1	84¾	84¾	84¾	—⅛
9⅝	6½	IdeaToy .32b	6	31	8⅛	8	8⅛	
27⅞	22¼	IlPowr 2.20	10	206	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	
26	22½	IlPow pf2.10		z300	25	24¾	25	+⅜
52¾	50	IlPow pf4.47		z300	52½	52⅛	52½	—¼
30	21	ITW .56	16	1	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
15⅞	10¼	ImplCpA .24	6	61	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
37	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	16	307	34¼	34	34¼	+⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Income Cap		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
9⅞	8⅞	IncCCu .80e		5	9½	9½	9½	—¼
113	102	IndiM pf 12		z50	112	112	112	
25	19⅝	IndiGas 2.12	7	3	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
23	20	IndiPL 1.82	9	120	23	22⅞	23	+⅛
17⅛	12½	IndiNat 1.20	9	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Inexco Oil	33	757	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+⅜
95½	70	IngerR 2.68	14	130	84¼	83⅝	84¼	+1⅛
57½	45¾	IngR pf 2.35		2	51	50⅞	50⅞	+⅛
34	27⅛	InInd Con 1	7	69	28¼	28	28	—¼
58⅝	41	InIndStl 2.60	12	56	50⅝	50½	50½	—⅛
14	7¾	Inmont .50	6	38	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅛	8⅝	Insilco .76	7	52	13⅝	12⅞	13	+⅛
17½	12¼	Insil pfA1.25		24	17	16⅝	16⅞	
31¼	20⅞	InspCop .25e		8	28½	28¼	28¼	—⅜
2½	1⅛	Instit InvTr		6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
9⅝	7	Integon .32	7	17	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
48½	38⅞	Interco 1.66	8	83	42½	42⅛	42½	—¼
8⅞	4¼	Intercti Div	3	1	5	5	5	
42⅛	25⅝	Interlak 2.20	5	6	38⅞	38¼	38¼	—⅜
280⅞	223⅞	IBM 9	19	391	279½	277¾	279¼	+1
28⅛	21⅛	IntFlavF .36	30	299	25⅜	25¼	25½	+⅛
32½	22¾	IntHarv 1.70	11	168	30¾	30½	30⅝	+⅛
42¼	32¾	IntMinC 2.40	5	911	39	38	39	+1
14¼	6⅛	IntMng .25e	6	31	13½	13¼	13½	+⅛
18¼	17⅛	IntMulti .85	7	41	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	—¼
79¾	57⅞	IntPaper 2	11	245	69	68⅝	69	
8	5⅞	IntRectif .20		18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
32⅞	22¼	IntTT 1.60	9	1322	32¾	31⅞	32¼	+⅜
60½	44	IntTT pfH 4		7	60½	60	60½	+¼
56½	42½	IntTT pfJ 4		2	56	55¾	56	+½
55⅛	41¼	IntTT pfK 4		272	55⅝	54¼	55¼	+¾
60	47	IntTT pfO 5		105	59½	59½	59½	+¼
39½	27⅞	ITT pfN 2.25		145	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+½
59⅞	45⅝	ITTpfI 4.50		9	59½	58½	59½	+1
30⅞	23¼	Intrpce 1.45	6	6	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
27	16⅞	IntrpGp 1.20	6	13	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	—¼
13¾	10⅛	IntrsBrd .80	6	3	13	13	13	
16¾	14⅞	IntrsPw 1.45	9	32	16¾	16½	16½	
7	4¼	IntrstUn .24	21	17	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
34	23½	IowaBf .30e	3	30	31¼	30⅞	31	—⅛
16½	13¼	IowaEl 1.40	9	21	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅜
20⅛	17⅝	IowaIlG 1.72	10	23	20¼	20	20½	+⅛
27	24¼	IowIl pf2.31		z500	27	26⅞	27	+⅞
23⅞	21⅞	IowaPwLt 2	10	8	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
20¼	17⅝	IowaPS 1.72	10	15	20	19⅞	19⅞	
5⅝	3¾	Ipco Hosp	8	73	4½	4¼	4½	+⅜
18⅝	8⅞	Itek Corp	32	15	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
15	5¾	ItelCorp .20	8	68	12¾	12⅛	12¼	—⅛
		J - K						
18⅞	12¾	JamesF .80	10	7	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+¼
23⅞	13¾	Jantzen .80	5	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	—⅛
10¾	7½	JapanF .91e		16	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
31⅛	24⅝	JeffPilot .80	11	66	30¼	29¾	29⅞	—⅜
44	36	JerCen pf 4		z10	42	42	42	
121½	110¼	JeC pf 13.50		z40	121½	121½	121½	+1
24¼	19¼	JewelC 1.30	9	93	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+¼
8¼	4½	Jewelcor	11	16	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
32½	23	JhnMan 1.40	10	275	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+¼
96½	82¾	JohnsonJn 1	27	271	90⅝	89⅞	90½	+½
25⅛	12⅛	JohnCon .90	8	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
45	26¼	JhnCont pf 2		1	39¾	39¾	39¾	—⅜
19⅝	12¾	JenLogn .50	5	16	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
38½	27¾	Jorgen 1.80	5	9	38½	38½	38½	
24¾	19½	Joslens .80	8	1484	23⅞	23	23⅞	+¾
50⅞	32⅞	JoyMfg 1.10	11	32	46⅞	46⅝	46¾	
4⅛	1⅞	Justice Mtg		2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
52¼	29	KLM Airlin	16	3	45	44¾	45	+1½
40⅛	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	10	44	38½	38⅛	38⅛	—⅜
66	50¼	KaiApf 4.12		3	65¼	64	64	+½
75	57½	Kai 59cf 4.75		1	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+1⅞
9	5⅞	KaisCem .50	15	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅛	10⅛	Kane Mil .24	4	12	11	11	11	
28¼	19¼	Kaneb 1	7	42	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
28½	25	KCtyPL 2.36	9	12	28½	25⅞	28½	+⅜
45	41⅞	KCPL pf3.80		z10	45	45	45	
31	15	KCSouln 1r	6	13	26⅞	26¼	26¼	—⅝
20	18	KanGEl 1.68	7	12	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
17	14¾	KanNb 1.32B	7	9	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
19⅞	18	KanPLt 1.60	8	12	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
27¼	25½	KaPL pf2.32		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+¼
4¾	3	Katy Ind		40	4½	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
16½	11⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		16	16½	15⅞	16½	+⅛
11⅛	6½	Kaufm Brd	48	256	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Kawecki Brl	22	3	15	15	15	+⅛
8⅝	4⅞	KeeneCp .20	7	61	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+¼
9⅞	5⅝	Keller .20	9	10	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
27⅞	20	Kellogg 1	16	69	26¾	26½	26⅝	+¼
17⅞	12	Kellwood .80	6	6	14	14	14	
36⅞	28⅝	Kennct .70e		502	31	30½	30⅝	—⅜
23¾	20	KyUtil 1.84	6	29	23	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
22	13	KerrGls .40	7	26	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
82½	60⅛	KerrMc 1.25	15	261	76	74¼	75⅞	+⅝
21⅞	16¾	KeystCon 1a	6	7	20½	20½	20½	
47½	36½	KimbCl 1.80	7	42	37⅞	36⅞	37	
12½	8⅝	KingDS .50	6	31	10⅛	10	10	
17⅞	12⅝	KirschCo .90	10	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
37½	23⅞	KnigRid .62	13	7	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
14	8⅛	Koehring .15e	13	24	12	11¾	12	+⅛
32½	28	Koeh pf 2.75		1	31	31	31	
60⅞	35¼	Koppers 1.60	9	18	52¼	51¾	51¾	—¼
46⅞	40⅝	Kraftco 2.12	9	99	45⅝	45	45⅝	+¼
40	31¼	KresgeS .32	20	2713	40½	39⅞	40	+⅞
14¼	10	Kroehler Mf	18	1	14	14	14	
24⅝	17⅝	Kroger 1.36	9	108	23⅝	23½	23½	+⅛
9¼	4½	Kysor .40	12	75	9¼	9	9¼	+⅜
		L						
5⅝	3¼	LFE Cp	15	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+¼
16¾	10⅛	LTV Corp		609	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
23	13⅛	LTVA 3.40t		1	17½	17½	17½	—½
51	42½	LTVCp pf 5		3	48¾	48½	48¾	
18¾	12⅞	LacGas 1.66	9	6	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
15⅞	12	LamsSess 1.10	31	24	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
15⅛	11¼	LaneBry .80	7	4	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
17⅝	9⅞	LawterCh .34	18	74	9¾	9⅝	9¾	—⅛
10⅞	6⅛	LearSieg .50	6	52	11⅛	11	11	
32⅞	23⅞	LearS pf2.25		6	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+⅜
34	24⅞	Leasway .80	9	x17	29¼	28¾	28¾	
20⅞	10⅝	LeedsN .60	9	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅛
19⅞	12	Leesona .75	7	14	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
18⅝	10¼	LehPCt .80	14	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
2	⅞	LehVal Ind		22	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
13¼	10⅛	Lehmn .94e		166	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
8⅞	4½	Lennar Crp		10	4¾	4½	4¾	+⅛
26¼	18½	Lenox 1	10	59	21⅛	21¼	21¾	
10½	6¾	LesFay .40b	5	10	7	6⅞	7	
11½	6⅞	LevFd Cap		27	11	10¾	10⅞	—⅛
13⅝	12	LevFIn .75a		12	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+¼
22½	16⅞	LeviStrau .50	5	46	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+¼
8½	4	Levitz Furn	28	204	5¼	5	5⅛	
34⅛	21⅞	LOF 1.50	8	73	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	
72½	55¼	LOF pf 4.75		16	67¼	67¼	67¼	—¾
18⅛	9½	Librty Cp.52	6	4	18½	18⅜	18⅜	—¼
3⅞	1¾	Librty Loan		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
6⅞	4	LibrtyLn pf		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
35¼	29⅞	LiggGp 2.50	8	26	34¼	34	34¼	+⅜
60	45	LillyEli 1.20	20	284	54⅝	53¾	54	+½
33	24	LincNat 1.20	12	19	33	32¾	32¾	
65½	48	LincNtpf 3		2	65	64½	65	—½
18¼	15¾	LincPl 1.56a		62	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
4⅞	1½	Lionel Corp	8	31	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
17¾	6⅞	Litonln .18f	22	107	14	13⅞	13⅞	
20¼	16¼	Lion pfB 2		8	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Lockhd Airc	3	48	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	—⅛
31⅛	21	Loews 1.20	5	25	26⅛	25⅞	26	+¼
9⅛	6	LomaFin .50	8	14	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
17½	11¼	LomM 1.16e	12	29	13¾	13¼	13¾	+¼
18⅛	14	LoneStnd 1	9	20	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	
18⅛	15⅞	LngIsLt 1.56	8	213	18⅜	18	18⅛	+⅛
57	50	LIL pfB 5		z180	54	54	54	—½
48¼	42	LILpf 4.35		z10	47	47	47	—1⅛
90¼	82½	LILpf 8.30		z700	91⅞	90⅝	91⅞	+2⅜
121¼	112	LIL pfN 13		z240	121½	120¼	121½	+½
27⅛	24¾	LIL pfO 2.47		1	27½	27½	27½	+¼
39⅞	30⅝	LongsDrug .12e	20	33	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	+¼
16	8½	LoralCorp .10e	7	22	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
30	22	LaLand 1.20	11	143	28⅞	27¾	28⅛	+⅜
18	12	LaPacif .20b	13	252	14¾	13¾	14⅛	+⅜
26½	21¾	LouisGs 1.92	8	5	26	25¾	25⅞	—⅛
19⅞	11⅛	Lowenst .60	372	8	15	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
48¾	34⅝	Lubrizol 1.10	16	45	40¾	40	40⅝	—⅛
17⅞	13⅝	LuckyS .68b	12	49	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+⅜
9	6⅝	Ludlow .40		7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
29⅛	22	LukenSt 1.60	8	9	25⅝	25½	25½	
24⅝	13⅝	LykesCp 1	5	61	17⅞	17	17	—⅞
47⅞	28⅞	Lykes pf2.50		22	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅜
8⅝	4	LynCSys .20	12	42	7½	7¼	7⅜	+¼
		M - N						
15⅝	10⅝	MBPX .40a	4	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
36¼	25¾	MCAInc 1	5	770	30	29⅞	30	
5⅞	3½	MEI Cp	5	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
17⅝	10⅛	MGICIn .10		333	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12	8⅜	MacAF .60b	6	10	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
5¼	2⅝	MacDonal	7	11	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
7½	4⅞	Macke .36	9	73	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
7⅛	4¼	Macmill .25	6	36	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
38½	25⅝	Macy 1.20	7	38	29	28⅞	28	
13¼	9⅛	MadisFd .60		34	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
9½	6⅝	MagicCf .32	4	33	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
37½	21⅞	Mallory 1	26	71	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	
27⅝	21⅛	MalHvde .68	7	x9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Manhln .30	4	21	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	—
40⅞	29	MfrHan 1.80	9	202	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	—⅛
41⅞	32¾	MAPCO .90	13	194	36⅞	36	36⅛	+⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Marathn Mf	3	24	11⅝	10½	11	+½
60⅛	47¼	MarathnO 2	12	47	59⅝	59	59½	+¾
21¼	15⅝	Marem .50	7	19	18¼	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
13⅞	9¼	MarMid .60		140	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
15¾	11⅛	MarionL .52	14	35	13	12⅞	13	
67⅛	28½	Marley 1	9	12	50⅞	50½	50⅞	+⅜
13⅞	8⅝	Marqte .40a	8	204	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Marriot .25	14	279	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
61⅞	52½	MrshMcL 2	18	51	55¼	54⅝	55	+⅛
25⅝	16⅛	MarshF 1.24	10	86	18⅛	18	18⅛	+¼
25	16⅛	MarMa 1.40	8	60	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—
20⅝	19	MaryKay .32	06	8	19¼	19	19⅛	—⅛
27¼	17	MridCup .60	9	21	26⅛	26	26⅛	
31¼	21⅞	MascoCp .28	14	11	22⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
25¼	17	Masonite .60	15	112	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
10¼	9⅝	MasM 1.11e	11	25	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
32¼	16⅝	MassyFer 1	4	176	26⅞	26	26¼	+⅛
17¾	14⅞	MasCp 1.60		35	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
11¾	10½	MasInc .98e		59	11½	11	11½	+⅜
25¼	19¼	MatsuE .28e	14	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
8⅞	5⅝	Matel Inc	6	374	7	6⅞	7	
33½	28⅛	MayDSr 1.12	15	46	32½	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
30	24⅝	MayerOsc 1	10	22	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3½	Mays JW	13	5	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
39	30¼	Mayg 1.50a	14	74	34¾	34	34	—⅛
17½	15½	McCord .84	6	5	16¾	15⅝	16	—⅛
52½	27⅞	McDermot 1	5	734	54¼	51⅝	54¼	+3
66	51¾	McDnld .02e	24	431	57½	57⅛	57⅛	+⅛
25	14¾	McDonD .44	9	125	23½	22½	23	+¼
32⅞	21¾	McGEd 1.30	10	15	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	—¼
17	12¼	McGrwH .64	10	40	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
48½	21	McIntyr .75e	18	z300	33½	33½	33½	
20⅞	13⅞	McKee .90	8	19	20½	19¾	20	+⅜
27½	22	McLeanTr .46	8	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
23¼	18¾	McLouf 1.60	15	21	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
12¼	9⅛	McNeil .80	14	15	12	12	12	+⅛
23	13	MeadCorp .32	7	43	18⅞	18⅝	18½	—⅛
26¼	17	Medusa 1.60	8	14	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+⅜
25¾	16⅝	Melville .68	11	32	22½	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Menesc .60r	5	32	15	14¾	15	+¼
64½	45½	MercStr .80	9	3	46	45⅝	45⅝	
77¾	65	Merck 1.40	24	452	77¼	76⅝	76¾	—⅛
18¼	10¼	Meredith .70	4	57	14⅞	14	14	—½
25½	14½	MerrLyn .80	9	501	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+½
33¼	19	MesaPet .10	24	294	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
114½	72	MesP pf 2.20		2	114	114	114	—1⅛
18⅝	6	Mesabi 1.10e	7	125	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
28	16⅞	MestaMch .90e	9	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
15¼	12⅝	MGM .1r	7	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
30⅛	15	Metrom .80	8	38	27⅝	27	27⅝	+½
83¾	73½	MetE pf 8.12		z100	82	82	82	+1
77	70	MetE pf 7.68		z40	78	78	78	+1
14	11½	MichGs 1.10	7	7	13	13	13	+⅛
24¼	16½	MichTube 1	6	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
29	26⅝	MnWl pf2.67		7	29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
22¾	18¾	Microwave	11	24	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	—⅛
16⅝	12⅝	MidCtl 1.12	9	22	15⅝	15½	15½	
16¼	13⅝	MidSUt 1.92	9	360	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
26⅝	18⅞	MidIRo 1.40	7	18	23⅝	23½	23½	—¼
29⅞	22⅝	Milesl 1.28	9	79	26⅞	26½	26⅝	—⅛
21⅞	16	Milgo Elec	10	26	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	MiltBrad .60	7	22	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
65⅞	52¼	MinnMM 1.45	24	394	62⅞	62¼	62⅞	+½
21	18¾	MinnPL 1.66	7	13	21	20⅞	20⅞	
15¼	10⅛	MirroAl .85	8	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅞	8	MissnEq .36	9	22	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
37⅞	32⅝	MoPacC 1.60	6	133	35⅛	35¼	36	—1
26½	20⅝	MoPlGe 1.40	7	11	23⅛	23¼	23¼	+⅛
14⅝	9¾	MoPSV 1	7	9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
25⅝	24⅝	MoPS pf2.44		20	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
61⅞	47½	Mobil 3.40	7	787	61⅞	61	61⅝	+⅝
7	3½	Mobile Hom		14	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
25	15⅝	Mohasco .90	7	11	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—
9⅝	3	Mohk Data	34	434	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
37⅛	18	Molycorp 1	11	42	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+⅝
45	28	Moly pf 2.50		1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+¾
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	4	4	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
15⅝	6¾	Monogr .20	6	38	13¾	13	13	—⅝
12⅝	7	MonrEq .20	21	33	9	8⅞	9	
100	76	Monsan 2.80	8	353	89⅞	86⅝	87⅞	—1⅝
110½	84¾	Mons pf 2.75		1	98½	98½	98½	—1
34⅞	26	MonDU 2.20	7	4	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+⅛
28	22⅞	MonPw 1.80	9	36	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+⅜
23⅝	21¾	MontSt 1.80a		19	22¼	22¼	22¼	
10¼	7⅞	MONY .8le	12	116	10¼	10	10⅛	+⅛
55½	29¼	MooreMcC 1	6	21	49¼	48⅝	49¼	+⅜
64⅞	52¼	Morgan 1.80	11	189	54⅝	53⅞	54⅜	+⅜
26⅝	18	MorrisKnu 1	5	1	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
12	10⅝	MorseSh .30	4	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅝	+⅛
4¼	2⅜	MtgeTr Am		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
19¾	13⅝	MorNor .88		71	18⅞	18	18⅝	+⅛
59	41¾	Motorola .70	24	90	52½	51⅝	52¼	+⅜
44¾	30¾	MtFuel 2	12	71	43¾	42¾	43⅛	+1¼
23⅛	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	20	23¼	23	23¼	+⅛
11¾	7	Munford .40	6	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
7½	5⅛	Munfd pf .40		25	6½	6½	6½	
20	14¾	Munsng 1.08	8	3	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	—⅛
23¾	16⅞	MurphC 1.20	7	8	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—⅛
25¼	16⅞	MurpOil .60	6	50	23⅛	22⅞	23	+⅛
21¼	12¾	MurryOh 1.20	7	26	20	19¾	19¾	—⅛
16½	14¾	MutlOm 1.32		x8	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+⅛
10	7	MyersL .40		12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
36⅝	23⅝	NCRCp .72	15	528	36¾	35⅞	36⅛	+⅛
22⅛	12⅝	NLInd 1	10	351	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
23⅞	15⅞	NLTCp .64	7	323	22½	22¼	22½	+⅛
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	7	19	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
45	35⅝	Nabisco 2.40	10	94	45¼	44⅞	45	
36½	30	NalcoCh .80	17	74	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+⅝
15⅝	10⅝	NarcoSci .60	7	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
18	10⅝	NashuaC .60	16	39	16⅝	16½	16½	
16¾	11	NatAirl .50	22	12	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
16⅝	11⅝	NAvia .77e		11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
16½	10⅝	NatCan .57	6	48	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	—⅜
43¼	23	NtlChem .40	16	160	24⅛	24	24⅛	+½
9½	5⅞	NatCityEls .15e	6	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
52¼	39⅝	NatDef 2.72	6	29	51	50¾	50⅞	+¼
27½	16⅞	NatDist 1.40	8	91	25¼	24⅝	25	+⅜
37¼	31⅝	NDstpf 2.25		1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+⅛
25⅝	21	NatFuel 2.16	7	14	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
26⅝	24½	NatFuel pf2.30		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
17	11⅞	NatGyp 1.05	10	222	15	14¾	15	+¾
8	3⅝	Nat Homes		13	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
11⅝	6½	NatInd .30	4	59	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
14⅞	11⅞	NtInd pf1.25		7	12¾	12¾	12¾	
20⅝	14⅞	NMdCare .03e	11	27	17¼	17	17	—⅛
14	7⅝	NMedE .32	6	59	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+⅛
18¼	15½	NMineSv .10	8	87	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+¼
55¾	43⅝	NatPrsto 2	9	27	54⅞	53¾	54⅝	+1⅛
51⅝	32	Nat Semicn	35	309	36⅞	35⅜	36	+⅝
14½	9⅝	NSvcInd .78	8	47	13	12¾	12⅞	
18	12⅞	NStand .96	7	10	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
56¾	44¼	NStarch .88	14	10	51	51	51	
52¼	37⅝	NatlStl 2.50	14	237	45¾	45½	45⅝	+⅜
5⅝	3½	Nat Tea		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
31	22½	Natoma 1.40	7	312	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	+⅜
20	15⅛	Neptune .60	8	10	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
23	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	25	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+⅛
24¾	21⅝	NevP pf2.30		z300	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
22½	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	321	22¼	21¾	22	+⅛
15½	12⅝	NEnGE 1.32	8	23	15¼	15	15¼	+⅛
29¾	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		12	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
31¾	25¼	NEngT 2.36	12	43	31⅝	30¾	31¼	+1
28⅞	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	88	28⅝	28⅝	28¾	+⅛
24⅛	21	NYSE pf2.12		169	24¼	24	24	—¼
15⅞	11	Newhall .46	9	10	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	+⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.60	15	123	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
95	73½	Newmt pf4.50		30	80¼	80¼	80¼	+½
14¼	12½	NiaMP 1.24	8	208	14⅛	13⅞	14	+⅛
39¼	33¾	NiaMpf 3.60		z100	38¼	38¼	38¼	+¼
114½	104	NIM pf 11.75		z200	113¾	113¾	113¾	—½
108¾	95	NiMpf 10.60		z680	108¾	108	108¾	+⅜
14	11¾	NiagShre .95e		13	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	—⅛
27⅞	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	8	58	27	26⅞	27	+⅛
89½	63⅝	NorfkWn 5.28	8	29	88⅝	87⅞	87⅞	—⅞
19⅞	14⅝	Norlin 1.25	5	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
45⅞	22¼	Norris 1.60	6	47	38⅞	38¼	38⅛	+⅜
49¾	33	NoACoal .90	8	10	42	41⅝	42	+¾
8¼	3½	NoAmMt .60e		35	3¾	3½	3¾	
37⅞	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	8	4	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
4½	2⅝	NoCAir .10p	6	81	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
1⅞	¾	NoCeAir wt		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11¼	9⅞	NoestUt 1.02	6	298	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
19⅞	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	331	19	18¾	19	
53	35⅝	NorNGs 2.08	7	52	44½	44¼	44½	
30	23½	NoStPw 1.94	10	1195	29¼	29	29¼	+¼
49½	44	NSPw pf4.11		z100	48½	48½	48½	+1⅛
50⅝	45⅝	NSPw pf4.16		z100	50	50	50	+1
42¼	25½	NorTel .60	14	20	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+⅜
6	3⅛	Northgate E	22	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
46	22⅞	Northrp 1.40	7	154	39⅞	39	39⅞	+⅜
60⅝		Nrthp pf1.45		2	60½	59⅞	60½	+⅞
36¼	23	NwstAirl .45	15	407	30¼	29¾	30	
55¼	43¾	NwtBnc 1.88	10	49	52½	51¾	51¾	—⅛
38⅝	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	51	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
30⅞	24⅞	NwtEnr cl 2	5	12	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
49¼	32¼	NwtInd 2.25	4	332	46¼	45⅞	46¼	+⅜
26⅞	14½	NwstInd wt		19	24	23⅞	24	+⅛
111½	73	NwtIn pf4.20		11	103	101⅝	103	+1½
26⅞	24⅞	NwtP pf 2.50		4	26⅞	26	26⅞	+⅜
12½	9¼	NwsMulL 1c	15	5	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
36⅛	25¼	NwtSIW 1.20	14	1	36½	36½	36½	—¼
37⅛	25⅞	Norton 1.70	8	9	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	
24¼	17⅜	NorSim .60	11	112	22⅛	22	22⅛	
54	37½	NortS pf 1.60		11	47½	47½	47½	
31	14½	NucorCp .32	6	25	23⅞	23	23	—⅝
		O						
14¾	9⅝	OKCCp 1	5	9	14½	14W	14½	—⅛
12⅛	7½	OakInd .40	9	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
15⅝	12½	OakiteP .92	8	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼	—⅛
19⅞	13½	OccidPet 1	11	573	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	
9	5⅞	OccidPet wt		46	7⅝	7¼	7½	+⅛
32⅝	25¼	OccIP pf2.16		1	30	30	30	—½
62¼	46	OccIP pf3.60		4	58⅞	58½	58⅞	+⅛
61	47¼	OccidPt pf 4		12	58	57⅞	58	—⅛
29⅞	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		20	25¼	25	25¼	
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	4	55	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	—⅝
37	25¼	Ogdn pf 1.87		9	32	32	32	
45	39½	OhEd pf 3.90		z20	43	43	43	—1
81	73⅝	OhEd pf 7.36		z10	79½	79½	79½	—1
112	103	OhE pf 10.76		z100	111	111	111	—
125	112½	OhP pfA 14		z40	124	124	124	—¾
25⅛	116	OhPw pf 14		z220	124	124	124	
79	69	OhPw pf7.76		z150	78½	78½	78½	+½
23⅞	17½	OklaGE 1.44	10	106	19	18⅞	18¾	—⅛
20⅞	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	20	28	27¾	27⅞	—⅛
45⅛	30¼	OlinCp 1.32	7	388	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	—⅜
36⅞	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	9	24	32½	32¼	32⅛	—⅛
14	9¼	Omark .68	6	11	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
15⅝	9	Oreida .76	6	58	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
16¼	12½	Opelika 11	6	2	16½	16½	16½	
15⅛	13	OranRk 1.28	8	17	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Orange .18b	9	79	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
36½	25⅝	OutMar 1.48	7	92	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	+¼
19⅝	12⅞	OutletCo .80	5	12	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
24⅝	19	OvernitT .90	8	58	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
19¾	10⅞	OverSh .20b	5	26	18	17½	17¾	—¼
59½	42	OwensCng 1	13	15	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+⅛
63¾	51¼	OwenIll 1.88	8	148	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—⅛
85	80⅝	OwenIll pf 4		1	84	84	84	+1⅛
98	83½	Owill pf4.75		8	87	86½	87	+½
25⅝	16⅝	Oxfrdind .68	4	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
		P - Q						
7⅝	5⅝	PNBMR .40	21	14	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
58½	35	PPGInd 2	7	147	49¼	48⅞	49	
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		18	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
14¼	12½	PacAS 1.24		31	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88	10	763	23⅛	22⅞	23	+⅛
19	16⅝	PacLtg 1.68	9	57	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
33⅝	26⅛	PacLm 1.20	16	6	31	31	31	+⅛
33¼	25⅞	PacPetrl .80	9	29	27⅞	27¼	27¼	+⅛
12¾	5⅝	PaineW .38e	4	12	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
8½	4⅞	PalmBc .30	4	36	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Pamida .12	6	21	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅞	5⅛	PanAm Air		284	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
40⅝	29⅝	PanEP 2.30	7	32	38½	38¼	38¼	—⅛
15⅝	8	Paprcft .66b	6	23	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+⅛
18¾	12½	Pargasinc 1	11	6	15¼	15	15¼	+
[illegible]								
32½	17½	ParkerDrl .05e	8	118	32½	31	32⅛	+1½
35⅞	21¾	ParHan 1.28	10	4	32½	32¼	32½	+⅛
16⅞	11⅝	ParkPen .40	9	12	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
14⅛	7⅝	PatrkP .86t	10	221	11⅞	10¾	11⅛	—⅛
23⅝	16½	Paylsnw .40	8	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
19⅝	14⅛	PeabGa .16	11	18	19¼	19	19¼	
6⅞	4⅞	PenDix .24b		21	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
60⅝	48	Penney 1.28	14	460	51½	51	51½	—⅝
21⅝	19⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	8	99	21¼	21¼	21¼	
98½	87	PaPL pf 8.40		z10	94½	94½	94½	+⅛
92	80½	PaPL pf 8.40		z150	90⅝	90	90⅞	+⅛
103½	99¼	PaPL pf 9.24		z10	102¼	102¼	102¼	+¼
130	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z120	129	129	129	
88	77	PaPL pf 8		z50	86½	86⅛	86½	+⅛
94	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z1090	94	92½	93½	
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	9	68	33½	33	33	—¾
56¾	42	Penwl pf2.50		1	51½	51½	51½	+⅛
27½	21	Penwl pf1.60		3	25½	25¼	25¼	—⅛
34¾	19⅝	Pennzoi 1.32	9	166	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+⅜
45	25½	Pennz pf1.33		1	40⅝	40⅝	40½	+⅛
91	76	Pennz pfB 8		z30	89½	89⅛	89⅛	—1
10⅛	5⅝	PeopDrg .20	14	6	9½	9⅜	9⅛	+⅛
40⅝	34⅝	PeopleGas 3	7	81	39¾	39½	39⅝	+⅛
85¾	69½	PepsiCo 2	17	49	83¾	82½	83¼	+⅝
27½	18¾	PerkElm .30	21	71	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	—⅛
30⅝	23⅝	PetInc 1.60	8	45	29⅞	29	29	—⅝
26	19½	Petrolan .60	8	43	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
26	20⅞	Petrim 2.55a		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
31	25½	Pfizer .88	13	333	28¼	28	28⅛	—⅛
45¾	36⅛	PhelpD 2.20	18	161	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	—⅛
17⅝	14⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	9	242	17¼	16⅞	17	+⅛
46⅝	38	PhilE pf4.30		z1160	46⅛	45¼	45¼	—⅝
75½	63⅝	PhilaEl pf 7		z100	75	75	75	—½
90¾	78	PhilE pf8.75		z100	90	90	90	
82	78	PhilE pf7.85		z100	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	
100¾	9?	PhilE pf9.52		z1000	100¾	100¾	100¾	+¼
99½	84½	PhilE pf9.50		z2540	99¼	99	99½	+⅛
82¾	69⅞	PhilE pf7.80		z100	81½	81½	81½	+1½
80	66¼	PhilE pf7.75		z20	79½	79½	79½	+1½
13½	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	6	231	13⅝	12⅞	13	+⅛
59⅛	49¾	PhilMorr 1.30	15	571	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	+⅜
8¼	3¼	Philips Ind		13	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
13	6½	Philipind pf		4	12½	12	12	
64½	49½	PhillPet 1.80	13	788	61⅝	60¾	60¾	—⅝
12⅝	7⅛	PhillVnH .68	8	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
17¼	14¾	Pickwick .32	7	74	15½	15¼	15½	
17¾	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	46	16½	16⅝	16½	+⅛
8⅛	4½	Pier1 Imprt		23	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
44¼	33½	Pillsbury 1.16	15	62	40½	40	40½	+⅝
36⅞	27⅞	Pioner 1.20b	9	33	34¼	33⅞	34	+½
18	13½	PitneyB .68	7	139	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅜
23⅝	17⅛	PittFrg .90b	7	5	20½	20⅛	20¼	
47⅝	31	Pittstn .80a	9	368	41¾	40¾	40¾	
31⅜	20¾	PizzaHt .06e	12	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅜
4¾	3	Plan Resrch	8	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	25	48	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
16¼	11⅞	Pneumo 1	4	9	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
42½	31¼	Polaroid .50	19	703	41¾	40⅞	41⅛	+½
14	7¼	Ponderosa	20	59	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
24⅞	15⅝	PopeTal .70	18	4	17⅛	17	17	
23	17⅝	Portec .80	10	14	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	—⅝
20¾	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	7	142	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
115	102	PoG pf 11.50		z170	114¾	114¾	114¾	—¼
29	26¼	PortG pf2.60		12	29	29	29	
65	48¼	Potltch 1.50	11	295	58	57⅞	58	
14¼	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	10	159	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
45	40	PotEl pf 4.04		z50	45	45	45	
58	52⅝	PotEl pf 5.46		z200	57¾	57⅛	57¾	+⅝
58	53½	PotEl pf 5.50		z240	57½	57	57½	
18⅛	14½	Premr pf .90		x5	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	+⅛
100⅛	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	18	104	94⅛	93⅝	94⅛	+⅛
12⅝	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	6	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
50½	27	Proler 1.40	7	8	34½	34¼	34¼	—
17¾	14⅝	PSvCol 1.30	9	255	17⅞	17¼	17¾	⅛
31¼	23⅝	PSvcIn 1.92	10	166	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	—⅛
21¼	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	8	34	21⅛	20⅞	wi	+
29½	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z600	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
22¼	17⅝	PSvNM 1.44	9	34	22	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
21⅝	17⅞	PSvEG 1.80	9	224	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
16⅞	14½	PSEG pf1.40		4	16	15¾	15¾	
46⅝	38¼	PSEG pf4.08		z740	46	45⅝	46	+2
57⅞	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z10	56½	56½	56½	
77	66	PSEG pf6.80		z600	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞	+⅜
123	111⅜	PSE pf 12.25		z130	120¾	120¾	120¾	+⅛
89⅝	76	PSEG pf7.80		z80	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	—⅛
104⅝	94⅝	PSEG pf9.62		z50	104	104	104	+⅛
6⅝	4	Publckr Ind		82	6¼	6	6	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pueblo Int		37	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅛	2⅝	PuerRl Cem		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
30⅝	25⅞	PugSPL 2.36	8	21	30	29½	29⅞	+⅛
38⅞	27⅞	Pullmn 1.20	10	35	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+⅛
17⅞	14¾	PunexCp 1.08	8	20	16⅞	15¾	16⅛	—⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Puritn Fash	5	17	3¼	3	3⅛	—⅛
45⅝	23⅝	Purolitr 1.08	8	13	24⅝	24½	24½	—⅛
28⅝	22⅝	QuakOat .92	10	119	23⅝	22½	23¼	+⅛
116⅞	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z650	109	109	109	—½
28¾	15	QuakStO .78	11	24	16⅛	16	16⅛	—⅛
7½	5⅝	Questor .01r	10	14	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
		R - S - T						
30⅝	18⅞	RCA 1	14	333	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+⅜
45⅝	38¼	RCApf 3.50		z100	46½	46½	46½	+1
71¾	52	RCAcvpf 4		4	71¾	70½	71¾	+⅛
9	4⅝	RTE .16b	14	12	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
53⅞	46½	RalstonPu 1	16	76	51½	51	51½	+⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Ramada Inn	94	108	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
14¼	7	Rancoln .64	18	58	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—⅛
8⅝	5	Rapid Am		29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
34⅝	27	Raybest 1.58b	6	6	34¼	34⅛	34¼	+⅛
23¾	15⅛	Raymint .48	7	74	23⅛	22⅞	23	—⅛
66½	44¾	Raytheon 1.20	12	110	63¼	62½	63¼	+⅜
22	16⅝	ReadBat .60	4	123	19⅝	18¾	19⅝	⅝
5¾	2½	Redman Ind		57	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
15⅝	10	ReeceCp .74	11	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
34	22	Reeves 2	7	9	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅛
19⅝	11⅝	ReichCh .74	7	24	17⅝	17⅝	17½	—⅛
11	7	ReliabSt .64	6	18	9⅛	9	9	
35	18	RelianEl 1.10	12	73	33½	33	33⅛	+⅛
98	51⅛	Relian pf 3		14	92⅝	91¾	92¼	—⅜
18⅝	6	Relian Grp		110	17½	17	17⅜	+⅛
31	18	RelGrp pfB		15	30	29½	29⅝	+⅜
21⅞	8½	RelGrp pfC		12	21⅛	20⅝	21¼	
26⅛	25⅝	Relia pf 2.68		92	26	25⅝	25⅞	
9¾	6⅝	Republic Cp	10	5	7⅝	7	7⅝	
16½	10	RepFinS .80	8	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	
3⅝	1	RepMtg Inv		15	1⅝	1	1⅛	+⅛
40⅛	27⅞	RepStl 1.60	10	108	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	—⅜
15⅞	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	11	1857	15½	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
23¾	17⅝	RevcoDS .22	15	40	22⅞	22½	22½	—⅛
12¾	7⅝	Rever Copp		12	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
90	69⅞	Revlon 1.60	18	19	88	87½	88	+⅛
9¾	3⅝	Rexham .32	7	56	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1.32	7	18	33⅝	32¾	33	+¼
68¼	55	Reynin 3.08	8	285	59⅞	58⅝	59¾	+⅝
80	61	Reyin pf2.25		4	66¼	66¼	66¼	+1
42⅝	22⅛	ReynMet 1.20	9	187	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
91	56½	ReyM pf4.50		1	87½	87½	87½	—½
15¾	8⅝	ReynSe .40a	7	50	11¼	11	11	—½
13⅝	9⅝	Richardsn 1	10	12	13¼	13¼	13¼	
27	21⅛	RichMer .70	13	71	26⅝	26	26⅛	+⅛
22⅝	10½	Richmnd .80	16	254	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
20¼	14⅞	RiegelTex 1.10	4	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
24⅝	15	RioGran .20	6	6	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
13⅝	9½	RioGr pf .80		13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
20⅝	14⅞	RiteAid .24	14	308	17⅛	16½	16⅞	+⅛
23⅞	13⅝	Robshaw .98	8	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
27¼	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	43	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	—⅜
12¾	9½	Robins .28a	9	87	11	10⅞	11	
18	15⅝	RochG 1.28b	9	34	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
77⅝	72⅛	RochTel .88	8	29	13¾	13	13¼	
13½	10¼	Rockowr .64	6	9	12	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
33⅝	23⅝	RockwIint 2	9	184	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	+⅛
29⅞	20⅝	Rkint pf 1.35		7	26⅞	26	26⅞	+⅝
76¾	52	RohmH 1.28	20	45	51¾	51	51	—1⅛
8¼	4	Rohr Ind		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
27¾	20	Rollins .36	14	59	23½	23¼	23½	+¼
6	4	Ronson Cp		12	4¼	4	4¼	+⅛
20⅝	16⅛	Roper 1.20	6	44	18⅛	18	18	
25	17	RorerA .94	11	112	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+¼
31½	18⅛	Rosario .40b	10	43	23¼	23	23⅛	+⅜
36⅞	22⅝	Rowan .20	5	50	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+⅛
22⅞	16¼	RoyCCol .80	8	53	16½	16⅝	16½	+⅛
50⅞	40¾	RoylD 3.26e	5	755	48½	47	48½	+1⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Roylind .10e	5	33	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
29⅞	22½	Rubbrm .48	14	14	24⅞	24½	24⅝	
28½	16⅝	Rucker .28	7	335	28⅝	28⅛	28¾	+⅛
14⅝	10	RussTog .76	6	86	10¾	10	10⅛	—⅛
15	9	Ryder Sys	16	717	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	13	5	2½	2¼	2½	
19⅝	11⅝	SCMCp .88	5	67	18⅛	17⅞	18	+⅛
14⅞	8¼	SOSCon .40	7	5	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+⅛
47¼	35	SabineR .60	11	47	45¼	44⅞	45⅛	+⅛
5¼	2¼	Safeardind .03e	9	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
48⅝	39¾	SafewySir 2	8	303	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	—⅜
15	8	SagaCp .26	8	23	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
50	33⅝	StJoMin 1.30	12	43	40½	39⅞	40¼	+⅜
13⅛	11	StJoLIP 1.12	9	5	13	12⅞	13	
39⅞	23¼	StLSaF 2.50	10	47	40	39⅝	40	+⅛
12	10⅝	StPaulS .96a		35	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	20	38⅛	38	38⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Salant .24b	5	9	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
14½	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	140	14½	14¼	14⅜	—⅛
9⅛	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
11⅞	6¼	Sandrs Asso	11	57	9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅛
40¼	30⅞	SFeInd 1.80	7	101	35	34⅝	34¾	—⅛
11⅝	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		20	9½	9½		
36⅞	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	10	255	37	36⅝	37	+⅜
14	9⅛	SargtWel .50	7	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
4½	3⅛	Saul REst		21	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅞	SavA Stop	26	17	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
11¾	6½	SavOnDr .20	8	10	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
9¼	8	SavEIP .50e	5	15	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
14⅝	12⅝	SavnEA 1.34		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
13⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅛	6⅝	SavinB Mch	11	28	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3¾	Saxon Ind	7	48	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		44	8¼	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
60¼	47½	ScheringPl 1	19	351	52⅞	52	52⅝	+⅝
24	16⅞	SchlitzBr .68	11	454	17⅞	16⅞	17⅜	—½
98⅝	70	Schlumb .80	22	837	98⅝	97½	98⅛	
36⅝	11⅞	SCOA In .70	4	269	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+⅛
7	5¼	ScotLad .36	19	24	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
29⅜	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	27	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+⅛
19⅞	13⅛	ScottFor .84	6	105	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
24⅛	14⅝	ScottPap .76	9	279	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	—⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	14	22	8½	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
18⅞	11¾	ScovillMfg 1		514	17¼	17	17	
7¼	4¾	ScudDuaVl	14	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
9	7¾	Scudd pf.83e		10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
39	14½	SeaCont .50	5	57	38	35½	38	+2⅝
32¼	20½	SeabCL 1.60	5	152	29⅝	29		
6⅝	3½	SeabWA .22t		12	3¾	3⅝		
31⅝	23	Seagrm .80	11	59	24¾	24		
7⅝	4⅞	Seagry .06e	6	9	6⅞	6¾		
23	14	SealdPw .80	7	22	19¾	18½		
18	12⅝	SearleG .52	9	217	13⅝	12⅞		
79⅛	61⅛	Sears 1.60a	19	410	68⅞	67⅝		
7⅞	2⅞	Seatrain Lin	17	620	8¼	7⅝		
35⅝	22	SedcoInc .18	8	93	31⅞	30½		
23¾	13⅝	SeligLtz 1.20	5	17	17⅝	17⅜		
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .20	4	5	5	5		
16	10⅞	Servomt .76	7	287	16⅞	16⅛		
10⅝	5½	Shakspre .32	7	8	8⅝	8½		
18½	11⅝	Shapell .10	6	17	14⅞	13⅝		
73	47⅞	ShellOil 2.80	8	237	74⅝	73		
26¾	26¼	ShellT 1.01e	5	4	26½	26½		
14½	11⅝	ShellrGl .60	4	10	12¼	12¼		
23	18¼	ShlIGl pf1.35		4	20	20		
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	13	75	38	37⅝		
12⅝	7⅝	SierPac 1	8	77	12⅝	12⅝		
24¼	15⅝	Signal 1b	13	340	23¼	22½		
54	34	Signal pf2.20		1	51¾	51⅝		
42⅝	22	SignodeCp 1.20	14	5	42⅝	42⅝		
9⅞	5	SimPrec .14	9	6	7⅞	7		
24⅛	18	Simm .88a	10	3	18⅝	18⅝		
23⅛	14⅛	SimpPat .50	12	592	12⅝	12⅝		
26	8¾	Singer Co		87	20⅝	20¼		
45⅝	24½	Singr pf 3.50		5	40⅛	40⅛		
28	19⅝	Skaggs .50	11	58	22⅝	22½		
114¾	66	Skelly 1.60a	13	70	115	112½		
12¾	7⅝	Skil Corp	7	6	9⅞	9⅝		
22⅞	15⅛	Skyline .32	22	396	16⅝	15⅝		
18⅝	8⅞	SmithAO .80	7	25	15	14⅝		
41¼	28⅝	SmithInt .32	9	178	38⅝	38⅛		
78⅝	58½	Smithkline 2	17	231	78	77		
19⅞	13	SmithTr .50	6	2	17⅝	17⅝		
18⅝	11	SolaBas .80	8	9	18⅛	18		
6⅛	2⅞	Sonesta Int	9	2	3⅞	3⅞		
10⅛	8⅝	SonyCp .03e	28	1892	9	8⅞		
35⅝	27⅞	SooLin 2.45e	6	7	32¾	32⅛		
18¼	15⅝	SCarEG 1.52	9	103	18⅛	17¾		
17¼	14⅜	SoJerin 1.56	7	2	16¾	16¾		
13¼	9⅝	Souldwn .60	6	6	12	12		
25¼	21⅝	Sdwn pf 1.80		3	24⅝	24⅝		
10⅝	9⅞	SoestBk .40b	10	38	10¼	10⅛		
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	8	4	5⅝	5⅝		
22⅝	18⅝	SoCalE 1.68	7	244	22⅝	22⅛		
16⅛	13⅞	SouthCo 1.40	9	666	15½	15¼		
38⅝	31½	SoInGE 2.40	8	31	38⅛	37⅝		
58¼	48¼	SoNRes 1.85	7	66	57⅞	52⅝		
39⅛	32⅝	SoNwEnTl 3	8	9	38⅛	37⅞		
38⅝	30	SouPac 2.24	8	182	35⅛	34⅝		
62¾	50⅝	SouRy 2.32	10	237	58	57⅝		
6¼	5½	SouRy pf .50		5	6⅛	6⅛		
63⅝	51¼	SouRy pfA 3		3	59	58½		
38⅝	27⅛	SoUnCo 1.76	9	6	37⅝	37¼		
26⅛	21	Southlnd .50	12	9	24¼	24⅛		
74¼	48⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	14	28	65¾	65		
24⅝	26⅞	SwstBnksh .96	9	3	21¼	21⅛		
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	13	17	8⅛	8⅛		
25⅝	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		2	21¼	21¼		
13⅝	11¼	SwPbSv .98	8	109	13⅜	13		
14¾	11⅝	SprinFd	6	4	12¼	12¼		
16¾	10	SperryHut 1	8	8	15¼	14⅝		
37	31	SperryHpf 3		2	35¾	35⅝		
51¾	38⅝	SperryR .92	12	479	48⅛	47¼		
15	6⅝	Sprague EL		17	13¾	13⅝		
15¼	10¼	SpringM .75	9	14	11⅝	11⅞		
29⅞	20¾	SquarD 1.10	15	197	27¼	26⅞		
38⅞	28½	Squibb .90	15	173	33½	33¼		
31⅞	19⅝	StaleyMfg 1	5	53	21⅝	21		
24½	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		27	24	23⅝		
40⅝	32⅝	StBrand 1.28	13	149	33⅝	32⅝		
49⅝	36⅛	StBPaint .40	20	51	37¾	37½		
39⅛	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	482	38⅛	37¾		
54⅝	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	9	476	54⅛	53⅞		
79⅝	61⅝	StOilOh 1.36	21	345	70⅛	68⅛		
9⅝	6⅝	StdPress .40		39	6⅝	6⅝		
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	12	6	6⅛	6		
17⅝	9¼	Standex .75	7	17	17⅛	16¾		
33⅝	21	StanWk 1.12	9	9	29	28½		
10⅝	6⅝	Stanray .60	10	12	10⅛	10		
21¾	16⅝	Starrett 1.12	7	15	21⅝	21½		
2⅝	1⅜	StaMut Inv		109	2⅛	2⅛		
12	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		47	12	11⅞		
48⅛	41½	StaufChm 1.44	9	86	45⅝	45⅛		
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchl .48	6	3	7⅞	7⅝		
21	15¾	SterDrug .70	11	216	16⅛	16		
6⅝	4⅜	SterlPre .11t	6	32	5⅝	5¼		
16	11½	Sterndnt .40	6	24	12⅛	12		
26¾	17⅜	StevenJ 1.20	5	13	19⅛	18⅞		
34⅞	23⅝	StewWa 1.96	8	3	32	31⅞		
26⅞	18⅝	StokVC 1.20	8	5	20	20		
14	10⅝	StokVC pf 1		z500	11⅛	11¼		
63⅝	48¼	StoneW 2.50	6	105	51⅝	50⅞		
15¼	12⅝	Stone Con.56	5	30	14⅝	13⅞		
21	15	StopShop 1	5	18	15⅛	15⅞		
13½	9	StorTec .67t	8	16	11½	11⅛		
31⅞	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	10	23	30¼	29⅝		
15¼	10¼	StridRite .80	7	3	13	13		
44⅞	37⅞	StrWar 1.32	5	757	44⅞	43⅞		
49½	30⅛	StW pfA 1.40		31	50	49		
98	64	StrWr pfB 5		1	99	99		
6½	3¾	SuaveShoe .03e	5	26	4⅛	4⅛		
20⅝	14⅝	SubProp 1.08	6	29	17⅛	16⅞		
25⅝	11⅞	SunChm .40	7	7	22½	22¼		
39⅝	26⅞	SunCo 1.48	6	121	36¾	36⅛		
42¼	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		100	38¾	38½		
28⅛	20⅝	Sunbeam 1.08	10	34	25⅛	24⅝		
37⅛	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	13	33¾	33		
51¾	35⅝	Sunds pf3.50		1	49⅝	49⅝		
13⅛	9¾	SunshMg .18t	18	32	10⅝	10		
19⅝	17⅞	SuperVal .66	10	145	19⅝	18⅞		
204⅛	148	SuprOil 1.80	17	39	198	193		
7⅝	5¼	SupmkG .24	6	9	6	5⅞		
40⅝	16	Superscpe	8	93	24⅝	24⅛		
6½	4	Sutro Mtg		11	6⅛	6⅛		
19½	10⅝	Swank 1	8	39	19	18⅝		
22⅝	16⅛	Sybron .84	9	55	20¾	20⅝		
42½	33⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		2	37¾	37¾		
7¾	4½	Systron Don		16	4¾	4½		
16⅝	12⅛	Ticor 1	18	76	16¾	16¼		
11⅝	6¾	TRE Corp		16	8½	8⅜		
38½	26⅞	TRWInc 1.40	10	74	35⅝	35½		
226½	171½	TRW pf 4.25		1	221	221		
86¼	63¾	TRW pf 4.40		1	82¼	82¼		
32⅛	23¼	TaftBrd .80	9	4	28⅝	28⅛		
8	1⅞	Talcott Nat		20	6⅞	6⅞		
11	6⅝	Talley .60	5	23	8⅞	8¼		
12¾	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		35	11⅞	11⅞		
20	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	443	19¼	18⅞		
47⅝	26½	Tandy Corp	9	277	33⅛	32⅝		
21⅝	13½	Tandycrft	7	11	16¾	16¼		
12¼	5⅝	Tappan .20	21	14	7⅞	7½		
49⅝	18	Technicr .15	18	182	45⅛	43		
7	4⅝	Technicolr		6	4¾	4⅝		
19¼	9⅝	Technicon	12	43	12⅛	11⅝		
67⅝	44¼	Tektronx .24	64	154	61⅝	61		
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	7	28	8	7⅞		
80½	22½	Teledn 1.45t	8	243	73	70⅞		
11¾	5⅝	Teleprmpt		500	6⅞	6⅝		
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	10	15	3	2⅞		
34⅝	26	Tenneco 1.88	9	562	34⅝	34¼		
127	97½	Tenne pf5.50		3	128	126¾		
18⅛	13⅝	TesoroPet 1	6	165	15	14⅝		
31⅛	25⅞	Tesor pf2.16		48	26⅝	26½		
28⅝	23⅝	Texaco 2	9	2110	27⅝	27⅛		
43½	34½	TexComm 1	12	71	38	37½		
39⅝	28⅝	TexEastn 1.85	8	95	39	38		
30¼	27⅝	TxET pf2.87		10	29⅞	29⅝		
45⅝	29	TexGasTr 2	8	61	43¼	42⅝		
15⅞	11⅝	Texasind .10	10	9	13⅝	13⅝		
129⅝	93⅝	Texinst 1	32	308	111⅛	110		
8¼	5½	Texas Intl	14	269	6⅝	6⅝		
24⅝	13¾	TexOGs .22e	9	57	21⅝	21⅛		
26½	17	TxPcLd .35e	23	2	25½	25¼		
22½	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	657	20⅝	20¼		
37⅝	28	Texself 1.20	11	51	35	34⅝		
9⅝	3⅝	Texfi Ind		9	3⅝	3⅝		
31⅝	20⅝	Textron 1.20	10	140	29⅛	28⅞		
37⅛	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		1	33⅝	33⅝		
28⅝	19½	Textr pf 1.40		4	26⅝	26⅛		
19⅛	12¾	Thiokol .84	6	32	17¾	17¼		
43	33	ThomBet .88	20	5	39⅝	39⅝		
13⅞	7⅞	ThomJW .50	8	23	13⅝	13¼		
9⅛	6¾	ThriftDg .40	10	10	7⅝	7⅝		
40	26⅝	TidwatM .80	6	10	36⅞	36¼		
19½	13¾	Tigerint .40	8	125	15	14⅝		
69¼	57⅝	TimeInc 2.30	12	25	66⅞	65⅞		
33⅛	32½	TimeInc wi		4	32¾	32¼		
22¾	18⅝	TimeMir .60	11	12	20⅝	20⅝		
59⅝	36⅝	Timkn 2.20a	10	52	55⅝	55½		
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		25	8⅝	8⅝		
25¼	22⅝	TolEdls 2.12	8	54	25	24⅝		
19¾	10½	TonkaCp .48	4	44	11⅛	11⅛		
14¼	4⅞	Tracor .20	8	27	12⅞	12⅛		
28⅝	19½	TraneCo 1.08	8	186	26¼	26⅛		
35⅞	29	TranUn 1.76	12	20	34	33¼		
15⅝	7½	TransW Air		209	10¼	10⅛		
19¼	11⅝	TWApf 2		1	16⅝	16⅝		
13½	8¼	Transam .62	10	361	13¼	13		
97½	65	Trans pf4.50		1	94½	94½		
23⅛	20⅛	Troninc 1.92		15	22⅝	22⅝		
15⅝	8½	Tranaco .90	7	426	16¼	15¾		
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	10	8	11⅝	11½		
12	6⅞	TranOhF .20	5	10	10¾	10⅛		
26½	16⅝	Tranwy 1.40	7	28	20¼	20		
37¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	139	35¼	34⅝		
44	32¼	Travelr pf 2		16	41⅝	41		
21⅝	18⅛	TriCon 1.53e		43	20¼	20⅛		
32¼	29½	TriCn pf 2.50		2	31⅝	31⅝		
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		7	1¼	1⅛		
15½	10⅝	Trianlnd .90	25	9	11½	11½		
12½	6½	Triang Pac		1	11⅛	11⅛		
28⅛	15⅞	TrinityInd .56	5	40	20⅛	19⅝		
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	16	150	26	25⅝		
14⅝	11½	TucsonG 1.08	9	97	14¼	14		
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	11	65	9⅝	9½		
17⅝	11½	TycoLab .20	10	45	14½	14¼		
21⅛	16	TylerCorp .50	6	24	19	18⅞		
		U - V						
29⅞	21¾	UALInc .60		152	25	24⅝		
16½	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	7	16½	16¼		
29⅛	27	UGI pf 2.75		z50	29¼	29⅛		
15⅝	10⅝	UMCInd 1	8	16	13⅛	13⅛		
5¼	⅞	UMET Tr		113	1	1		
15⅝	10	UOP .10e		61	13⅛	13½		
35⅝	19⅝	UVInd 1.48	4	37	31	30⅝		
25¼	19⅝	UARCO 1.30	7	6	20	19¾		
11⅝	7⅝	Unarco .60	5	2	10½	10⅛		
37	27½	UnilLt 1.06e	7	1	26⅝	26⅝		
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	10	52	10⅛	10		
67⅝	59⅛	UCamp 1.60	13	46	63⅝	63⅛		
76¼	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	10	379	64	63¼		
9⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		3	6⅞	6⅝		
10⅝	4⅝	Union Corp	19	63	7	6⅞		
15⅞	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	163	15⅝	15¼		
29⅝	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		9	29	28⅞		
88	76	UnElpf 8		1	86½	86½		
55⅝	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	6	160	51¼	50⅝		
71	52⅛	UOCa pf2.50		2	66	65¼		
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	10	118	87⅝	87		
10½	7⅝	Uniroyal .50	18	129	8⅞	8⅝		
87⅞	71	Unirylpf 8		z470	80	79½		
11⅛	5½	Unit Brands	7	23	8¼	8⅛		
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		9	11	10⅞		
9⅛	7⅝	UnitCp .97e		20	9⅞	9⅝		
24⅝	14	UnEnRes 1.32	4	31	22	21⅝		
11⅝	5⅝	UFinCal .24	7	78	10⅝	10⅝		
13⅝	7⅝	Un Guardv	19	22	11	11		
25½	22⅝	UIllum 2.32	7	21	25⅝	25⅛		
20⅞	9⅝	UnitInd .60	8	28	20⅝	20¼		
12½	6⅝	UnitIn pf 42		3	12⅝	12⅝		
7½	4½	UnitInn .10	6	5	5	5		
12⅝	8⅝	UJerBk 1.04	8	12	11¾	11⅝		
18⅛	11¼	UnitMM .80		344	12⅛	11⅝		
41⅝	15⅝	Un Nuclr	16	402	36¼	35⅛		
3⅛	1⅞	UnitPk Min	208	75	2⅝	2⅛		
17⅝	10¾	UnitRefg .56	5	33	12	11⅞		
19	15	USFoS 1.1e		7	16⅝	16½		
47⅛	32⅝	USFidG 2.48	12	182	45⅝	45		
25⅝	16⅞	USGyps 1.60	11	71	22⅝	22⅛		
28⅞	22⅞	USGy pf 1.80		1	25⅞	25¾		
10⅝	5⅛	USHom .16	10	53	6⅝	6⅛		
7⅞	3⅝	USInd .20	10	146	6½	6⅝		
13¼	6⅞	USLeasg .22	5	26	9⅝	9⅛		
38⅝	19⅝	USShoe 1.05	7	91	26	25⅝		
57½	47⅛	US Steel 2.20	9	351	48⅞	48⅝		
23⅝	10⅝	USTobac 1	11	14	22	22		
37⅝	30⅝	UnTech 1.20	7	456	33	32⅝		

(Continued on next page.)

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

$50 million BONDS LOAN 1975/1981

AT FLOATING RATE

The rate of interest applicable for the six-month period beginning September 20, 1976, and set by the reference agent is 7 1/2% annually.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5⅞	4 -4¼	¾-1⅛	12½-13½
1 M.	5⅜-5½	4⅛-4⅜	1⅛-1⅜	14⅜-14⅝
3 M.	5⅞-5½	4¼-4½	1½-1½	14⅜-14⅝
6 M.	6⅛-6⅞	4½-5⅛	2⅛-2⅞	15⅛-15⅞
1 Y.	6⅛-6⅝	5⅛-5⅞	2⅞-2⅞	15⅛-15⅝

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.40
Albert Heijn	103.30
Algembank	287
Amrobank	66.40
A'dam	59.90
Fokker	30.50
Heineken	137.30
H.V.A.	50.80
Holl-Am-H	82.50
Hoogovens	48.30
K.L.M.	118
Ntl Nieder.	78
Pakhoed	89
Philips new	27.70
Robeco	190.70
Rolinco	143.50
Royal Dutch	121.70
Unilever	115.40
Van Ommer	203
VerMach	95

Brussels

Arbed	3,830
Brux-Lamb	1,830
Cock Ougrée	650
Electrobel	5,820
GB-Inno-BM	1,550
Hoboken	5,203
Pétrofina	4,465
Ph Gevaert	1,070
Soc. Générale	2,180
Solvay	2,390
Un. Minière	1,104

Frankfurt

AEG	88.80
BASF	156.90
Bayer	130.50
Commerzbk	177
Cont.Gummi	88.80
Daimler	343
Deemag	157
DeutBank	290.50
DresdeBk	220
Hoechst	138.20
Gels Aktien	76.10
Hoesch	54.80
Karlstd	382
Kaufhof	243
KHD	148
Lufthansa	97
Mannesmann	332
Metallgesell	232
Neckermann	87.50
RWE new	154.50
Schering	324
Siemens	276
Thyssen	118
Veba	122.50
Volkswagen	135

London

Anglo-Am	2.50
Anglo-Am cp	22
Barclay Bk	2.38
Beecham Gr	3.17
BICC	0.97
Boots	1.06
Bowater	1.64
Brit-Am Tob	2.48
Brit Oxyg	0.55
Brit Pet	5.73
Burmah	0.34
CadburySc	0.41
Chartered	1.15
Courtaulds	1.10
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.11
Decca Rec	1.94
Distillers	1.12
Dunlop	0.72
E Mustline	2.00
GEC	1.29
FreeStGed	10
GKN	2.72
Glaxo Gr	3.28
Gold Fields	1.31
Gt Un St	1.65
Guinness	1.11
Hawker-Sidd	3.62
Hudson Bay	14 3/16
Imp Chem	3.14
Imps	0.71
Mark&Spen	0.90
MetalBox	2.34
Nichols	0.63
Plessey	0.70
Rand Mines	1.55
Rank Org	1.36
Royal Dutch	37⅛
R.T.Z.	1.54
Shell	3.80
Thorn (A)	1.96
Tube Invest	3.06
Union Carb	1.95
Vickers	1.45
War L3½	25 1/16
West Deep	6.55
West Drief	15⅝
West Hold	14
West Min	1.73
Woolworth	0.52
ZCI	0.25

Milan

Bastogi	1,015
Erba	2,900
Erc Marelli	405
Fiat	1,568.50
Finsider	262.50
Generali	40,810
IFI	2,081
Italgas	675
Italsider	406.50
LaRinas	56
Montedis	399
Olivetti	1,126
Pirelli	1,152
Snia Visco	1,220
Terni	300

Paris

Air Liquide	347.10
Alimentaire	84
BSN	625
Carrefour	1,505
Cim Lafarge	195.30
Citroën	49.50
Cie Bancaire	251
CFP	103.60
CGE	288
CCF	101.10
Ferodo	404.90
Imétal	114.50
L'Oréal	939
Mach Bull	32.25
Michelin	1,352
Moët-Henn	530
Moulinex	234
Paribas	151.70
PUK	90
Penarroya	51
Perrier	107.80
Peugeot	252.10
Rh Poulenc	84.50
Sacilor	52.10
St Gobain	118
Suez	218
Télémécan	645
Thomson	188.50
Usinor	57

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,355
Buerlhe	1,850
B Boveri	1,565
Ciba Geigy	1,395
Cr Suisse	2,400
Fischer	625
HofRochN	7,975
Nestlé	3,360
Sandoz	5,180
Sté B Suisse	448
Sulzer	2,690
U.B. Suisse	3,310

10% ANNIVERSARY ACCOUNT

At demand

Interest rate guaranteed for 10 years

Everyone can open an Anniversary Account

Finansbanken is Denmark's leading bank in foreign deposits. For more than ten years, depositors from all over the world have taken advantage of the high interest level in Denmark and the favorable investment opportunities Finansbanken offers. Finansbanken is subject to the strict Danish Banking Laws. The Anniversary Account is an easy, problem-free way of placing funds.

What are the advantages of the Anniversary Account?

- 10 % interest annually
- interest rate guaranted for 10 years
- withdrawals at demand.

Deposits and withdrawals can be made at any time. Capital and interest on foreign depositor's accounts are not subject to taxation in Denmark.

The Anniversary account is held in fully convertible Danish kroner. The Danish currency is a member of the joint European float — the snake.

Information about the bank

Total assets more than 1.8 billion kroner
Share capital, paid up 80 million kroner
Reserves 71 million kroner
Liability-capital deposits .... 100 million kroner
Liability-capital, total 251 million kroner
Number of shareholders .... more than 30.000
Number of branches 43

How to open an Anniversary Account

With the coupon below, you can ask for an application form and further information covering the Anniversary Account and other attractive investment offers from Finansbanken. Upon receipt of your application form and first deposit we shall send you our receipt and confirmation for the new account.

Send this coupon to Finansbanken to-day

To Finansbanken a/s
Vesterbrogade 9, P. O. Box 298
DK - 1501 Copenhagen V
Denmark

Name

Address/Code/Town

Country

HT



Finansbanken a/s

Vesterbrogade 9
DK - 1501 Copenhagen V
Phone (01) 21 22 22

Honorary Chairman:
His Royal Highness Prince Peter of Greece and Denmark
Board of Directors:
Alex Brask Thomsen, Chairman
Erling Sveinbjørnsson
Henning Vedsted Jakobsen
Ib Preben Hansen
Georg P. Kofod

INGROW S.A.
(In liquidation)
LUXEMBOURG

NOTICE

Messrs. shareholders are convened to attend the ordinary general meeting of shareholders to be held in Luxembourg on September 29th, at 11 a.m. at the offices of Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, 103 Grand-Rue, with following agenda:

1. To examine and approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the period ended March 31st, 1975;
2. To examine and approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the period ended March 31st, 1976;
3. To hear a progress report on the liquidation plan;
4. Miscellaneous.

Registered shareholders or holders of shares deposited in open account with C.I.A.L. may vote personally or by proxy.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by producing their certificates before the session. To vote by proxy they have to deposit their certificates with a bank which is then entitled to validly sign a proxy form.

The financial reports for the periods ended 31st March, 1975 and 1976, are available at the registered offices of Ingrow.

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 16

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
ued from preceding page.)						
ech pf 8		1	148	148	148	— 2
ech pf7.32		2	105¼	105¼	105½	— ½
el 1.20	10	94	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	
el wt		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
rod .10f	9	15	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
ser .56	5	7	11	10⅞	11	
sus 1.32	6	8	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
xm .96	16	135	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
PE .36	6	137	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
teF .94a		8	11⅛	11½	11½	
ynt 1.20a	12	122	58⅛	57½	58⅛	+ ⅛
PL 2.80	8	66	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
L pf 2.80		3	32½	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
p 1.10	7	23	19¾	19½	19½	-
Corp .68	7	22	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
eyln .40	4	70	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
ien .20	12	26	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
.toc	5	97	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
do. Co		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
ico .20	6	13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
ise 1.91e		14	14¾	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
o .10e	6	87	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
oins Int	10	16	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
ot Comm		3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
rPw 1.24	9	369	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
rP pf7.72		z10	83½	83½	83½	— ½
rP pf8.84		z190	96	96	96	— ⅛
rP pf9.75		z50	103	102½	103	+ ⅛
rP pf2.90		2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
rP pf7.45		172	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞	+ ⅛
nado Inc	5	13	5½	5½	5½	
ann Mtr	1	11	29	27	26⅞	

W - X - Y - Z

bR pf4.50		z620	46	46½	45⅞	+ ⅜
cheva .50	10	409	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
ch pf 2.20		1	51	51	51	
ch Rity		41	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Mart .08	16	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
ngram 1	9	180	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
rA 1.40a	9	x3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20	11½	WellMu	1	7	4	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
33	22⅝	WellM pfl.70		1	29	29	29	— ⅛
44½	28¼	WellJim 1.20	8	352	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
48	31½	WellJ pfl.60		5	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
10⅜	6½	WardFd .47i	14	22	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
12½	6¼	Warnaco .60i		22	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
30½	16½	WarnS 1.20	15	12	27	27	27	+ ⅜
25⅞	17½	WrnCom .60	6	203	20⅜	19⅝	20⅛	+ 1½
88	53½	WrnC pf 4.25		7	72	71	72	+ 1½
51	35	WrnC pf 1.25		7	41¾	40½	41¾	+ 2¾
16	6½	WrsterCo .50	7	22	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
38½	29⅞	WarnerL 1	16	277	33½	32¾	33½	+ ⅛
20	18	WashGs 1.88	10	25	20	19⅞	20	
16⅞	6¾	WaseM .10e	11	447	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	
20	12¾	WashSt 1	6	3	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Weakfd .40	7	15	9½	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅞	WebbDel E	10	15	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
23¼	19½	WesWa 1.68	8	34	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	14	WatkinJ .32	10	51	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	WayGas .48	8	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	9	26	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
26	19⅛	WeisAlkt .72	9	8	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	
26¼	15⅜	WellsFrgo 1	8	38	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅜	WellFAM .12e	20	18	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	8	11	15⅞	15	15	— ⅜
54	40½	WPP pf4.50		z110	51	52¼	52	+ 1½
42⅜	32½	WstPFop 2.40	7	185	34	33½	33½	
25⅛	21¾	WscTr 1.88	8	7	25¾	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
12½	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	14	29	10⅛	10	10	
25⅜	17¾	WnBnc 1.40	8	200	25¾	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	11¾	WnNorA .40b	4	210	13⅜	13½	13½	
14⅜	6	WnPac Ind	6	39	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	12¼	WnPubl .80b	6	4	16⅜	16	16	+ ⅛
20⅛	15¾	WUnion 1.40	10	142	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
52⅝	44	WnUn pfA.60		1	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
26⅛	25	WnUn pf2.56		29	26	26	26	
18⅝	10	WestEl .97	7	3321	18¼	17¾	18	+ ⅛
48⅛	43½	Weste pf3.80		z10	47½	47½	47½	
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.65	8	119	39½	39	39	— ½
		Wsvco wi		2	26½	26½	26½	
25½	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	5	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	26	283	40½	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	28½	Wheir pf 2.20		14	40¼	39½	40⅛	+ ⅛
23½	18	WheelFr .60	18	46	22½	22¼	22⅜	
23⅞	16⅝	WheelPi Sti		4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
49	44½	WheelPit pf 5		z130	48	48	48	+ ½
34¾	24½	Whirlpl 1.20	18	396	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1	6	150	21⅛	20⅞	21	
37	34⅝	WhitC pfC 3		1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
9½	3¾	White Mo		48	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	
36⅛	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	9	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
6⅞	3	Whitaker	11	1842	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
13⅛	9⅛	Wickes .25r		48	11	10¾	10⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Wiebdtg .32	6	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	
29	20	WillmsCos 1	6	544	25	24⅜	25	
7½	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	8	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	36⅝	WinnDix 1.36	12	28	37	36⅝	36¾	— ⅛
9½	5⅛	Winnebago	60	43	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
16¾	13⅛	WinerJ .48	5	37	14½	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛
30¾	24¼	WiseElPw 2	10	43	29¾	29½	29⅝	
95	84¾	WiSE pf 7.75		2290	92	91	92	+ ⅜
18¾	17	WisGas 1.20	10	127	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
28½	25⅜	WisG pf 2.35		2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
20¾	16¾	WiscPL 1.60	9	77	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
20½	15¾	WiscPS 1.46	9	140	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
29½	20½	Wico 1.40	9	31	28½	28⅛	28¼	
21⅝	10	WirD .60	4	19	14½	10¾	14	
6⅞	3⅝	WolvrW .10e	6	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
18½	10¾	Womeco .44	8	62	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅜	WoodCo .10e	2	22	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20½	13⅜	WoodPet .40	18	149	37½	36¾	37	— ⅛
19⅞	15⅜	WoodPet wi		26	19	18½	18½	
27½	20¼	Wohwh 1.20	7	356	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	31½	Wolw pf 2.20		3	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	4	World Airw	24	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
84	64¾	Wrisly 2.40a	10	10	84	82½	83¼	+ ⅛
14½	5¼	WurlItzer .20	7	12	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅝	Wylain .60	11	34	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	1¾	Wyly Corp		80	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
68¾	48¾	Xerox 1.20	15	804	64⅛	64	64⅛	+ ⅛
14	7½	Xtra Inc	21	62	10½	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
12⅜	6¼	Yates Ind	22	10	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅛	YngSDr .16i		9	10⅞	17¼	17¼	
25⅞	15	ZaleCorp .88	7	23	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
16	11⅜	Zapata .80b	4	122	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5¾	Zayre Corp	6	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
40⅜	23⅜	ZenithRad 1	16	187	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	9⅝	Zurnind .40	9	37	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	

U.S. Commodity Prices

Tin (Straits), lb	3.9464	3.515	
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	37-40	38½-39	
Silver N.Y., oz	4.275	4.61	
Gold N.Y., oz	114.35	147.25	

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	824.80	808.30

▼ Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Sept. 15, 1976

SUGAR NO. 11 (112 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	11.30	11.30	11.30	n11.31	11.25
Oct	7.95	8.09	7.93	7.95	8.33
Jan	7.99	9.00	8.75	b8.75	b9.00
Mar	9.20	9.20	8.97	8.99	9.40
May	9.38	9.45	9.19	9.28	9.64
Jul	9.75	9.82	9.55	9.58	10.01
Sep	9.85	9.92	9.65	9.70	10.05
Oct	9.91	9.97	9.70	9.70	10.10

Sales: 5,108.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

NO TRADES

COCOA (30,000 lbs.)

Sep	115.75	115.75	111.90	112.10s	116.00
May	102.25	103.00	99.51	99.60s	102.60
Jul	96.50	96.50	95.80	95.95s	98.95
Sep	95.00	95.00	92.10	92.09s	95.35
Dec	89.30	89.80	87.20	86.80s	90.10

Sales 1,928.

COPPER (25,000 lbs.)

Sep	64.20	65.40	64.80	64.90s	64.60
Oct	65.20	65.60	64.90	65.00s	64.60
Nov	65.70	66.00	66.00	65.50s	65.10
Dec	66.50	66.70	65.80	66.00s	65.70
Jan	67.00	67.10	66.40	66.50s	66.20
Mar	68.10	68.20	67.50	67.60s	67.30
May	69.10	69.40	68.60	68.70s	68.40
Jul	70.20	70.30	69.50	69.70s	69.40
Sep	71.00	71.20	70.60	70.70s	70.40

Sales estimated 3,500.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	4.83	4.86	4.83	4.84	4.84
Mar	5.59	5.64	5.59	5.64	5.58
Apr	6.02	6.05	5.99	6.04	5.98
May	7.65	7.70	7.65	7.70	7.60

Sales: 191.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

Sep	427.50	428.50	423.00	421.90s	422.90
Dec	431.00	432.50	425.50	426.00s	426.50
Jan	433.00	434.00	426.50	427.50s	428.00
Mar	437.10	438.30	432.60	431.60s	432.10
May	441.30	441.50	438.00	435.80s	436.30
Jul	445.00	445.50	441.50	440.10s	440.50
Sep	449.00	451.00	447.00	444.20s	445.10
Jan	458.80	461.00	460.50	454.50s	454.60

Mar	3.36	3.37½	3.30½	3.30½	3.35
May	3.42½	3.43½	3.37¾	3.37¾	3.41
Jul	3.47	3.48	3.42	3.42½	3.45

CORN (5,000 bu)

Sep	2.94	2.94	2.91½	2.91½	2.98
Dec	2.91	2.92	2.89	2.89	2.89
Mar	2.99½	3.00¼	2.96¾	2.97	2.97¾
May	3.04	3.05	3.01	3.01	3.02
Jul	3.05¾	3.06½	3.02½	3.02½	3.03¼
Sep	2.97	2.97½	2.96	2.96	2.96½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Sep	6.88	6.92	6.82½	6.83	6.81
Nov	6.94	6.99½	6.86	6.86	6.83
Jan	7.00	7.05	6.93	6.93	6.89
Mar	7.02	7.09	6.97½	6.98	6.93
May	7.01	7.08	6.98	6.98½	6.97
Jul	7.01	7.06	6.96	6.97	6.91

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Sep	23.80	24.05	23.25	23.33	23.60
Oct	23.95	24.10	23.30	23.30	23.70
Dec	24.15	24.30	23.45	23.48	23.90
Jan	24.30	24.40	23.55	23.55	23.95
Mar	24.40	24.55	23.70	23.70	24.00
May	24.55	24.55	23.75	23.75	24.10
Jul	24.60	24.60	23.70	23.70	24.15

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Sep	187.00	188.50	186.50	188.00	185.50
Oct	189.80	189.80	187.50	189.00	185.50
Dec	192.00	193.00	191.00	192.50	189.00
Jan	192.50	194.00	192.00	193.00	188.50
Mar	193.50	194.50	192.00	194.50	190.00
May	194.50	194.50	192.50	194.50	190.50
Jul	194.50	194.50	193.00	194.50	190.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Sep	—	—	—	434.00	424.00
Oct	430.00	431.50	423.50	423.50	425.00
Nov	431.00	431.00	424.00	424.00	426.00
Dec	430.50	433.00	424.00	424.00	426.00
Feb	434.50	436.00	427.50	427.50	429.00
Apr	437.50	440.00	432.50	432.50	433.00
Jun	442.50	442.50	437.00	437.50	437.00
Aug	446.50	447.00	442.00	442.00	442.00
Oct	451.00	451.50	446.50	446.50	446.50
Dec	457.00	457.00	451.00	451.00	451.00
Feb	461.50	461.50	456.00	456.00	456.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Oct	39.55	39.80	38.95	38.95	39.42
Dec	41.15	41.30	40.75	40.80	41.00
Feb	41.50	41.80	41.10	41.15	41.50
Apr	42.60	42.85	42.25	42.25	42.62
Jun	44.05	44.20	43.85	43.85	43.80
Aug	44.50	44.55	44.15	b44.25	44.40
Oct	44.25	44.25	44.00	44.25	44.30

Sales: Oct 3670; Dec 2970; Feb 1414; April 366; June 126; Aug 12; Oct 1.
Open interest: Oct 11234; Dec 10365; Feb 7261; April 2379; June 1178; Aug 307; Oct 29.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	37.05	37.55	36.97	37.05	37.00
Dec	35.60	36.10	35.55	35.90	35.62
Feb	35.00	35.62	35.00	35.40	35.05
Apr	34.62	35.20	34.60	34.60	34.50
Jun	37.25	37.95	37.25	37.40	37.45
Jul	37.50	38.15	37.40	b37.50	a37.75
Aug	36.25	36.70	36.20	a36.20	b36.40
Oct	35.00	35.55	34.90	a34.95	35.00
Dec	35.45	35.65	35.05	35.05	35.15

Sales: Oct 1148; Dec 1568; Feb 312; April 156; June 42; July 44; Aug 15; Oct 15; Dec 4.
Open interest: Oct 2626; Dec 3536; Feb 1418; April 855; June 395; July 345; Aug 153; Oct 29; Dec 8.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Sep	62.30	63.20	62.30	62.95	62.60
Oct	59.25	59.75	59.25	59.75	59.55
Nov	60.15	60.80	60.00	b60.60	60.50
Dec	60.25	60.90	60.20	b60.60	60.35
Jan	54.75	58.50	56.75	58.50	c58.75
Feb	55.00	56.00	55.00	56.00	57.00

Sales: Sep 114; Oct 36; Nov 102; Dec 141; Jan 11; Feb 5.
Open interest: Sep 391; Oct 611; Nov 986; Dec 1433; Jan 25; Feb 21.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	55.45	56.25	54.55	54.55	55.60
Mar	55.00	55.95	54.30	54.30	55.50
May	56.30	56.65	55.15	a55.15	a56.20
Jul	56.10	56.45	55.20	a55.20	56.25
Aug	53.75	54.50	53.45	a53.60	b54.20

Sales: Feb 3342; March 276; May 32; July 3; Aug 19.
Open interest: Feb 3829; March 1856; May 680; July 319; Aug 181.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Commodities

Sept. 16, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	122	117	118 -118.25	120.25-120.50
Dec	133	126 50	127.50-127.75	131 -131.25
Mar	141	134.50	135.15-135.55	139.15-139.25
May	144	137.75	139 -139.50	143.15-143.50
Aug	150	143.75	144.55-144.70	149.25-149.45
Oct	154 50	148	149.75-150	153.55-153 75
Dec	154.50	151	153.50-154	155.50-156

Lots: 3,291.

COCOA				
Sep	1518	1477	1470 -1472	1533 -1537
Dec	1510	1463	1463 -1464	1526 -1526½
Mar	1457	1407	1407 -1463	1461 -1463
May	1408	1360	1362 -1363	1421 -1423
Jul	1369	1355	1356 -1340	1389 -1389½
Sep	1335	1330	1300 -1310	1351 -1355
Dec	1275	1274	1235 -1243½	1290 -1300

Lots: 5,229.

COFFEE				
Sep	1665	1660	1658 -1661	1655 -1675
Nov	1634	1601	1615 -1616	1634 -1636
Jan	1614	1577	1595 -1597	1615 -1616
Mar	1598	1565	1578 -1580	1599 -1601
May	1598	1570	1574 -1575	1598 -1599
Jul	—	—	1565 -1575	1590 -1592
Sep	—	—	1562 -1580	1584 -1590

Lots: 15,21.

London Metal Markets

Sept. 16, 1976

	Today Bid	Asked	Previous Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	825.50-	826.50	826 -	827
3 months	858 -	858.50	858 -	859
Cathodes: spot	812 -	813	814 -	815
3 months	844 -	844.50	845.50-	846.50
Tin: spot	4,510	-4,520	4,572	-4,577
3 months	4,630	-4,632	4,640	-4,645
Lead: spot	273.50-	274	273 -	274
3 months	285 -	285.50	284.50-	285
Zinc: spot	405.50-	406.50	408.50-	409.50
3 months	422 -	423	425 -	425.25
Silver: spot	245 -	245.30	242.40-	242.80
3 months	253 -	253.30	250.70-	251

Paris Commodities

Sept. 16, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Nov	—	—	1,250- —	—150
Dec	—	1,380	1,295-1,340	—100
Jan	—	—	1,310-1,350	— 70
Mar	1,385	1,328	1,336-1,340	— 41
May	1,365	1,330	1,334-1,340	— 44
Jul	—	—	1,330- —	— 35
Aug	—	—	1,345- —	— 55
Oct	—	—	1,250- —	—100
Nov	—	—	1,250- —	

Lots: 302.

COCOA				
Sep	1327		1,310-1,390	+ 5
Dec	1,342	1,290	1,332-1,336	— 38
Mar	1,205	1,190	1,192-1,198	— 22
May	—	—	—1,179	— 26
Jul	—	—	1,140- —	— 25
Sep	—	—	—1,170	— 25

Lots: 76.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 100

AshmLfeC	Grand Un	PortG 2.60pf
Alleg Pw	GtWnFinl	PotEl 2.44pf
Allis Chal	Halliurtn	PSEG 6.80pf
AEI Pw	Hal Payn	PSEG 8.08pf
A Tel&Tel	HseF 2.37pf	RCA 3.50pf
AT&T pf	Idaho Pw	Rucker Co
Anaconda	IdealBas pf	StLouSanF
ApPw 8.12pf	IBM	SantaFe Int
Aro Corp	IntTelTel	SavanEP pf
AtlCityEl pf	IntT&T pfN	Seatrain Lin
AtlRich n	Iowalll GE	Servwar
AtlRich 3pf	JerC 13.50pf	Shell Oil
Avon Prod	Keene Corp	Skelly Oil
BayStGas	Kresge SS	Starrett
BigThree	Kysor Ind	StudWorth
BlueBell wi	Longlt pfK	StuWor pfA
Boeing	Longlt pfD	StuWor pfB
Cent Corp	McDerot	TI Corp
CalPac Util	Merck Co	Tenneco
ClevElIll	MetEd pfG	Tenneco pf
Colu SoOh	MichWisc pf	Transa Cp
ConEd pfB	MonyMtg In	Transco Cos
ConEdis pfC	Nalsco	UnEl 4pf
ConEd 5pf	NDist 4.50pf	Unit Indust
Cont Corp	NatFuelGs	VaEP 7.45pf
ContCo pfA	NewEng El	Walgreen
Det Edison	NiM 10.60pf	Wash WatP
DetE 9.32pf	Nicorinc pf	Waste Mgmt
Eckerd wi	Pac GasEl	Westc Tran
Exxon	Parker Drill	Wn Bancorp
Far WestFn	PhEl 7.75pf	WnUn 4.90pf
FinlSenta B	Polaroid	Weirco
Gen Signal	PortGen El	Wrigley

NEW LWS— 10

GulfWstn	Marine Mid	Sid Press
GlfW pf wi	MaryKay	Unilevr Ltd
Hesston Cp	Roh Haas	Whirlpool
Hesston pf		

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Sept. 16, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
325Goodyear	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	
185 Grafi G	$29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
500 Granduc	110	110	110	
2215 Gt Oil Sds	$5	490	5	
2400 Gt W Life	$51¼	51	51	— ¼
454 Guar Trst	5⅝	5	5	
700 Hambro C	276	276	276	— 9
200 H Group A	415	415	415	
600 Hard Crp A	$5⅞	5⅞	5¼	
1330 Hawker S	$5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
400 Hayes D A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1500 H Bay Co	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1665 IAC	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
700 Indal	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
935 Indusmin	$9	9	9	
100 Inland Gas	$10	10	10	+ ⅛
312 Int Mogul	271	271	271	+ 6
7105 Int Pipe A	$15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
1395 Inv Grp A	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	
475 Jannock	$7¼	7	7	— ⅛
1425 Kaiser Re	$14⅝	14¼	14½	
5000 Kaps Tran	72	68	70	+ 2
1746 Kerr A A	$12¼	12	12	— ⅛
2400 Koffler A	490	475	480	— 5
8105 Labatt A	$17⅞	17	17¼	+ ⅜
3880 Lacana	340	320	320	—7.5
1580 LOni Cem	378	345	365	— 5
543 Lt. Lac	145	145	145	
900 Lob Co A	370	365	370	
2880 Lob Co B	375	370	375	+15
200 Loeb M	280	280	280	
125 Mclan H A	58	8	8	
5350 MB Ltd	$22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
100 M Lf Mills	$28¼	28¼	28½	— ½
2885 Malgmi A	$18½	18½	18½	
4000 McGraw H	435	435	435	
20232 Moore	$35⅛	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
500 Murphy	5	5	5	
200 Nabrs Dig	$17	17	17	— 7
2420 Noranda A	$36	35⅞	35¾	+ ⅛
4250 Norcen	$13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
800 OSF Ind	325	315	325	+ 5
600 Orchan A	290	290	290	
2900 Oshawa A	280	275	275	
4925 Pamour A	265	250	260	+ 5
275 PanCan P	$23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
60 Patino N V	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
4700 Petrofina	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
530 Pine Point	$29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
350 Pitts C	5	5	5	
344 Placer	$22	22	22	
238 Redpath A	$24½	24½	24½	+ ½
2000 Reed Oslr A	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
4150 Revnu Prp	68	66	66	— 2
100 Rothman	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3400 Shell Can	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅜
5492 Sherritt A	$7⅛	6⅞	7	
800 Siebens	$12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
850 Sigma	$15	15	15	
12342

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.

(Fuji Shashin Film Kabushiki Kaisha)

6¾% Convertible Sinking Fund Debentures due October 20, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of December 1, 1970 under which the above-described Debentures were issued, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, has selected for redemption on October 20, 1976, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, $147,000 principal amount of the above-described Debentures. The serial numbers of said Debentures so selected are as follows:

COUPON DEBENTURES OF $1,000

132	812	1480	2025	2885	4640	6447	6867	7802	8820	10041	10999	11609	12551	13012	13959	14536
137	833	1509	2175	2934	5151	6448	7151	7816	8933	10294	11063	11976	12611	13094	13981	14768
172	946	1512	2198	2936	5163	6672	7188	7936	9088	10297	11080	12008	12636	13186	14027	14982
245	1000	1536	2237	3046	5506	6893	7195	7940	9234	10632	11300	12116	12692	13484	14092	
280	1138	1715	2452	3054	5654	6705	7600	8007	9423	10672	11329	12284	12873	13489	14233	
368	1221	1718	2463	4363	5837	6721	7604	8148	9422	10709	11530	12325	12906	13609	14253	
525	1356	1720	2530	4364	5862	6789	7605	8150	9746	10869	11562	12454	12909	13674	14258	
555	1447	1956	2685	4565	5948	6794	7664	8543	9774	10881	11565	12455	12920	13844	14270	
649	1473	1987	2757	4723	6387	6665	7729	8605	9782	10872	11587	12545	12990	13849	14354	

On or after October 20, 1976, the Debentures selected for redemption will be paid upon presentation and surrender thereof at the Corporate Trust Office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York, New York 10015, or at the principal offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, the City of London and Paris, of The Mitsui Bank Limited in the City of London and New York City, of The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company in New York City, of The Bank of Tokyo, Limited, in Frankfurt/Main, of Bank Mees & Hope N.V. in Amsterdam, of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited and S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited in the City of London, of Banca Morgan Vonwiller S.p.A. in Milan and Rome and of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg.

Debentures surrendered for redemption should have attached all coupons maturing after October 20, 1976. Coupons due October 20, 1976 should be detached and collected in the usual manner. From and after October 20, 1976 interest shall cease to accrue on the Debentures selected for redemption.

The right to convert the above selected Debentures into Common Stock of Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. (Fuji Shashin Film Kabushiki Kaisha) (the "Company") will terminate at the close of business on October 20, 1976, the date fixed for redemption. Debentures surrendered for conversion prior to October 20, 1976 will not be entitled to accrued interest and must have attached the October 20, 1976 coupon and all coupons maturing thereafter. Debentures surrendered for conversion on October 20, 1976 will be entitled to interest due on such date but must have attached the April 20, 1977 coupon and all coupons maturing thereafter.

The Debentures are presently convertible into Common Stock of the Company at a price of 402.3 Japanese Yen per share. The reported closing price on September 1, 1976 of the Common Stock of the Company on the Tokyo Stock Exchange was 585 Japanese Yen per share.

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.

Dated: September 17, 1976

European Gold Markets

Sept. 16, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	115.30	114.00	+2.75
Zurich	115.00	115.00	+3.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	116.71	116.36	+4.74

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Sept. 16, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	320	Matsu E. Wks.	625
Canon	441	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	127
Dai Nip. Print.	493	Mitsubi Corp.	420
Fuji Bank	359	Mitsui Co.	419
Fuji Photo	571	Mitsukoshi	431
Hitachi	202	Nippon Elec.	213
Honda Motor	645	Sharp	385
C. Itoh	256	Shiseido	1,060
Japan Air L.	2,160	Sony Corp.	2,520
Kansai El. Pwr.	670	Sumitomo Bank	365
Kao Soap	656	Taisho Marine	291
Kirin Brewery	341	Takeda	247
Komatsu	436	Teijin	145
Kubota	336	Tokyo Marine	406
Matsu Ind.	628	Toray	143
		Toyota	831

Andrew MacDonald (London) Limited

Bolton House,
19/20 Bolton Street,
London, W1Y 7PA,
England.

Established in 1946

We are giving a guaranteed return of fifty percent on any investment in Scotch Whisky after four years, no transferences, bank to bank only. For details address enquiries to the General Manager as above.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 16

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8½	4	ABEPlast P	5	14	7¼	7¼	7¼—	¼
12¾	7	AARCp .30	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12¼	8⅝	ASPRO .56	5	2	10½	10½	10½	
1⅝	⅞	ATI Inc		3	¾	¾	¾—	⅛
13½	4⅝	AVXCp .12e	10	15	11⅛	11¼	11¼—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	AbrdMf .40b	20	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4	1⅛	ActonCp	14	34	3	2⅞	3	
5⅝	2	Adam Russl	8	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	¼
12⅝	9⅞	AdobeOil .16	16	52	11¼	11	11 +	¼
2	1	Aegis Corp	7	33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		3	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
9½	4⅞	AffilHsp .24	6	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5⅝	3⅝	AfterSix .20	5	6	5½	5¼	5½—	⅛
6⅛	3	Aiken Ind	11	5	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
16⅝	9½	Alan Wood		3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
6¾	4⅝	Alaska Airl	2	9	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	AlbaWa .05e	4	13	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
9¾	5⅞	Alcolac .15e	5	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅜	4⅛	AllesCp wt		5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Alleghy Airl	21	50	5	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅞	5	AllianT .36e	4	2	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
2	⅞	AlldArt Ind		1	1	1	1	
2⅝	1	Alpha Ind	11	19	2	2	2 —	⅛
2	11-16	Altec Corp		15	1	15-16	15-16	
45½	43½	Alcoa pf 3.75		z50	47½	47⅛	47⅛—	½
14⅝	7⅞	AMAX wt		47	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅛
8½	6	AmBiltrt .50	6	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	
10⅝	7	AmBusP .26	9	5	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
4⅝	1¼	Am Flet c	h	6	1	[illegible]	1⅜+	⅛
4⅝	1½	Am Fletch		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
11¼	5⅝	AGerPd .34		5	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
6⅛	4	AmInt Pict	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
4¾	2¾	Alsreel .11r	4	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
16⅝	9½	AMaizeA .40	4	14	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
15¾	9⅝	AMaizeB .40	4	1	9½	9½	9½—	¼
51½	36	AmMf 2.70e	5	1	46¾	46¾	46¾—	¼
6½	3¾	AmMot Inns		69	4⅝	4	4 —	⅝
34	28½	AmPetrof 2	6	11	29⅝	29⅝	29½—	⅛
9	6¾	APrecs .20a	5	9	6½	6½	6½	
7⅜	5⅜	ASafEq .11t	4	13	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	
15¾	10⅛	AmSciE .04e	27	65	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅜
4¼	2⅝	AmTec .10e		5	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
11⅛	8⅞	AmUtlS .69e		7	10⅝	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
14⅞	9	AMIC Corp	7	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	
2⅞	2	AngloC .12e	6	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	4⅝	Anthony .19t	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
24½	17⅞	AquitCa .30	14	1	19¼	19¼	19¼—	⅛
7½	3⅞	ArizCL .10e	9	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
18½	6¼	ArminCp .12	3	65	7	7	7	
6	4	Arundel		51	4½	4½	4½	
16¼	7⅝	Asamera .25	8	38	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
6¼	3⅛	Atalanta	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1½	¾	Atco Ind		1	⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
1⅞	¼	AtlcoMtg wt		3	¼	¼	¼	
3⅜	½	AtlRichf wt		50	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
4¾	3¾	AtlasCM B	8	24	4	4	4	
3⅝	1⅝	AtlasCp wt		50	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Austral Oil	15	13	11¾	11½	11¾+	⅛
11⅛	6⅞	AutoTrn .70t	8	34	6½	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
5	2¾	Auto Bldg	6	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅝	2⅝	Autmat Rad	3	2	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	AutmSvc .15i	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	2	AVEMC .16	5	10	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Aydin Cp	9	16	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
		B						
2⅝	1½	BTU Eng		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
10	6	BadgrMt .50	8	1	8	8	8 —	½
6⅝	4	BakerM .15t	9	3	4¼	4⅜	4⅜+	⅜
17	13⅝	BanFd 1.15e		25	16¼	16⅛	16¾	
11⅜	6¾	BanistrCH .20e	6	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅝	1⅞	Barnes Eng		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	6⅝	Barnwl .10e	27	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
10	5⅝	BarryWr .44	6	2	7½	7½	7½	
4¾	2⅛	BarthSp .20	9	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅜	2	Bartons Cdy		8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2¼	1¼	Baruch Fost	11	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Barwick ET		79	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5	2	Beilind .08A	5	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6	3½	Benrus Crp	5	10	3¼	3½	3½—	⅛
6	2⅛	Berg Ent		2	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
17⅞	6⅛	Berg Bruns	11	67	8½	8	8	
29⅞	13	BrgB pf 1.15		9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	¼
4	1⅜	BernzOma		9	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
6¾	3½	BervenC .06	48	4	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	
2¼	1⅜	Beverly Ent	13	3	2	2	2 —	⅛
14¼	9¼	BicPen .36	9	4	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
9¾	5⅜	BigDad .30e	6	25	6¼	6¾	6¾	
16⅝	11	BinkMf 1	6	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	¼
18½	11¼	BinnySm .80	7	5	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
29¼	15	BowVall .13	109	23	22⅞	22¾	22⅞—	⅛
14½	7¼	BradfdN .20	9	33	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅜
13⅝	7½	BranifAr wt		3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
13	10	BrascanA 1	3	35	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	¼
22	15	BraunEn .30	5	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
3¼	2¼	Breeze Corp		2	3	3	3	
4⅛	2⅛	BroDart Ind	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4⅞	2¼	BrownCo wt		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15	11¼	BrnFA .50	9	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
15¾	10⅞	BrnFB .60	9	14	13⅛	12½	12⅝—	½
5	3	Bulldex Inc	5	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
16½	12⅞	Bundy 1.08	6	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
13	11¼	BuringFd .55e	5	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
12¼	10⅛	ButlerInt .50	5	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
		C						
20	8⅞	CKPet .20e	9	25	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
1¾	1	CDI Corp		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7	4⅛	CHCCp r	5	11	6⅜	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
½	3-32	CIMtgwt A		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	5	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6¼	CRSDes .15	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	¼
9	5⅛	Cabicom Gn	5	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
16¾	12⅛	Caldor .25b	9	77	16½	15⅞	16 —	¼
6¾	3⅝	Calcomp		54	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
3¼	2½	CalLife	5	70	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅝	10¼	CalPrtCm 1	8	1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
8¾	5½	Camco Inc	8	17	6½	6¼	6½+	⅛
4 13-16	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14	8⅝	Campin .40b		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2¾	CdnExp .05e	9	135	4¾	4½	4 11-16+	3-16
7⅜	4⅞	Cdn Homstd	19	5	6	6	6	
6	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
48¼	39⅛	Cdn SuprOil	11	1	43¼	43¼	43¼—	¼
3¼	¾	Capehart Cp		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Capital Res		8	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
29⅝	17¼	Carbon .80a	7	88	23½	23	23 —	½
6⅝	5	Caressa .30	5	10	5¾	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
80¼	64	Carnal 1.40	15	20	78¼	77½	78¼+	¼
15¾	11¾	CaroPlpl 1b	7	3	13¾	13¾	13¾—	¼
59	53	CaroPLpf 5		z130	56	56	56	
5⅞	2	Carrols Dev		17	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
17¼	13½	CasFd 1.20a		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Castleton In	6	3	1½	1½	1½	
12½	8¼	Cavitrn .10e	10	2	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
2⅛	⅞	CelluCraft	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38¾	34¾	CenM pf 3.50		z10	37¼	37¼	37¼	
5⅞	4¼	CentSec .40e		13	5½	5½	5½	
3¼	2⅛	Century Fac	8	13	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
8¾	4	Cenvill .30e		34	8	7⅞	7⅞+	½
22¼	18⅞	CerM pf 2.25		7	21½	21⅜	21½	
1⅜	⅝	Certron Cp		15	13-16	13-16	13-16+	1-16
2¼	1¼	Celec Corp	10	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅝	3⅜	Champ Hom		187	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
6½	3½	Chartr Med	5	7	4⅛	4	4⅛+	¼
4⅛	2⅛	Chem Exp	4	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
12⅞	8⅞	Chieftn Dev	15	9	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
18¼	11⅜	Child World	10	2	15	15¾	15¾+	⅛
3	1⅛	Christian Co	5	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
2¾	1⅜	Cinerama		2	2	2	2	
8½	5¾	CircleK .32	8	40	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
8½	4⅝	Citation .40b		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9¾	7¼	CityGsFl .68	5	4	8½	8½	8½	
10⅞	6⅜	Clarkson .20	6	5	8⅜	8	8⅛	
4¾	3¼	Clarostat	6	5	3½	3½	3½	
10⅝	7	Clausing .64	5	1	9	9	9	
9	4⅝	Clopay .17e	12	3	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
16¾	13¾	Coachmn	7	14	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	CoffMat .15r	10	2	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
19½	12⅝	Coleman .52	9	23	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
7-16	⅛	ColwMtg wt		7	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
19¾	13	CombE .05r	10	124	18⅝	17¾	18¼+	½
42⅛	33¼	Cominco 2	14	18	41	41	41 +	½
13⅞	8⅝	ComAll .30a	5	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	¼
17	11⅞	ComMtl .60b	6	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
10⅞	6⅝	CoPsycC .20a	6	5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	¼
20	16¼	ComPS 1.62	8	10	18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	CompuDyn	6	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	⅝	Comput Inv	2	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
13⅞	6⅝	Conchem .40	5	2	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
16⅞	4¾	Concrd Fab	1	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
10¾	5⅜	Condec Crp	3	1	8½	8½	8½+	⅜
4⅝	3⅝	Connlly Con	5	1	4	4	4	
11½	8½	Conrock .60	7	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
18⅝	6¼	ConOil Gas	6	56	10⅛	9¾	10	
9¼	3½	Consyne Cp	14	68	9½	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
1½	⅜	Cont Mater	14	10	1	1	1	
1⅞	¼	ConTel wt		34	1½	1½	1½	
13¾	5⅝	CookEl .48	14	12	13¾	13	13¾+	⅛
25⅛	14½	CookInd .40	4	278	25¼	24½	25¼+	⅞
15½	11⅛	CookPV .40	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4¾	2½	Cordon Intl	14	15	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15⅝	9	Core Labs	9	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Cornelius .40	7	36	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
26⅝	19¾	CorrBlk 1.20	10	11	25⅝	25½	25½—	¼
4⅛	1⅞	Coit Corp	12	11	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅜
19	13	CoxCbl Com	18	8	17	16¾	17	
6⅛	3⅝	CramrE .13t	24	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Crest Foam		17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅜
18⅝	12	Crompton .25e	5	7	15	14¾	15	
37	30	CrossAT 1	11	5	32¾	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
25	15½	CwnCPt .60r	4	2	19½	19⅜	19½+	⅜
10⅜	5¼	CrutcR .36	14	84	9⅝	9½	9½—	¼
12	7⅝	CrystlO .40e		26	11½	10⅞	11⅛—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	CubicCp .28	6	17	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	½
4⅞	1½	Curtis Math .10e	10	5	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
		D						
15-16	⅜	DCL Inc	4	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅞	3⅛	DWG Cp .50t	4	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
5¼	3⅛	Damon Cre	4	11	3⅝	3½	3½	
8	3⅞	Damson Oil	20	9	6¾	6¼	6¼+	⅛
20¼	12¾	Daniel .18b	8	7	18¾	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
43½	25	Data Dcumt	5	5	30¾	30⅛	30⅛—	⅞
14⅞	4⅝	Dataprod	10	78	12¾	12¼	12¾+	⅜
8½	5½	DayMin .10e	18	18	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
1¼	7-16	DeltaCp Am		21	⅝	9-16	⅝	
10⅞	7	DenTal Ez	10	5	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
8½	3⅝	DevCp Am	9	54	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
24⅞	13¼	DevonGrp	19	z100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
7¼	3¼	Diebold VC		55	6¾	6¾	6¾	
8⅝	3½	Digicon Inc	9	10	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
1¾	11-16	Diodes Inc		1	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
16	11½	Diversey .56	8	6	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
10½	6¾	Dixilyn .40e	4	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
46	32	Dome Petrl	9	9	39¼	39	39⅛+	⅛
7¼	5½	Donkeny .24	3	9	6	6	6	
11⅞	8⅝	Downey .13e	5	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
14	9⅝	DrgFair .40b	5	7	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
23¾	12¾	DuplxPd .80	4	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	DurTst .25b	9	6	7⅝	7½	7½	
6¾	2½	Dynictn .06e	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	6	14	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
11¼	6⅝	DynellEl	20	14	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
		E						
3⅞	1⅝	EAC In	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
14¾	10⅛	ELT .07e	11	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	
19¼	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	20	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅜
37¾	30¾	EssonO .10r	20	11	39¼	38⅝	38¾+	½
24½	17	EstrnC 1.40e	7	2	23	23	23	
6	3¼	EazorE .20a	4	3	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
40⅝	22½	Edgiton .50r	9	3	40	40	40	
4¾	1⅜	Edmos Cp		32	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
11	7⅛	EDO Corp	7	7	8⅝	8½		
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .10	6	10	6⅞	6⅞		
13¾	9¼	Electrog .80	6	1	12⅝	12⅝		
12¾	8⅛	ElecEng .24	6	1	9¼	9¼		
18⅞	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	9	8	15	14¾		
7⅝	5⅝	EngyRes	7	23	6½	6½		
9¾	6½	ErnstEC .60	5	5	8¾	8¾		
6¾	4⅞	Espey Mfg	14	39	6½	5⅝		
11⅝	4¼	EsqRad .30e	5	1	9½	9½		
8⅞	6⅝	EssexCh .28	5	3	7	7		
12⅛	7½	EvanAr .10r	9	17	11⅜	11		
		F						
5⅛	2	FDIInc .01e	104	7	3¼	3⅛		
5⅛	2⅛	Fairfld Nob		1	2⅝	2⅝		
25¾	20⅝	FalconS .60	7	46	24⅝	24⅛		
8⅝	4¼	FamDolr .16	5	4	5	4⅞		
2⅞	1⅛	Fash Fabric	21	1	1¼	1¼		
33	7⅜	FayDrg .10e	6	1	7¾	7¾		
16¼	12½	FedMart .60	6	1	13	13		
13⅝	11	FedRlty 1.20	11	22	13⅝	13⅝		
6¼	4⅛	Fed Resrces		22	5	4⅞		
13¼	8	Felmnt .12e	24	38	11½	11⅛		
3½	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		3	2	1⅞		
5⅞	2	Fidelco Gth		1	2	2		
5½	2	FilmCp Am	3	4	1⅞	1¾		
10¼	5¾	Filmwy .85t	6	7	6⅞	6¾		
9⅛	5½	FinGen .36b	8	6	8	8		
8⅛	5½	FtConn .20	7	11	6	5⅝		
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		5	1⅛	1⅛		
8⅝	5⅝	FstSLSh .12	28	1	6⅞	6⅞		
4¾	2½	Fstmrk .06t		1	3	3		
2¾	1⅜	Fiago Ind		1	1½	1½		
8	4⅞	Flavorland	4	10	5	5		
10¼	9⅝	FlightSfty .06e	8	2	9⅝	9⅝		
4⅛	1⅞	Flr Capital	6	4	3⅞	3⅞		
3⅝	2¼	FlaRck	13	2	3⅝	3⅝		
19⅝	9⅞	Flowers .44	7	1	16½	16½		
20	13¼	FlyDia Oil	6	43	15⅝	15⅝		
5⅛	3⅝	Foodrm .20a	4	5	4	4		
9⅝	7⅛	FooleM .25e	12	2	7⅞	7⅞		
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	6	4	3⅛	3		
12⅞	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	8	1	8¾	8¾		
3¾	1⅜	Franklin Rl		11	3⅞	3¾		
10¾	6⅝	FrankNu .36	5	4	7⅝	7⅝		
23¼	15¾	Fresnillo .40	7	1	16⅛	16⅛		
5⅝	3½	Friedm .24b	6	3	4⅞	4⅞		
10½	6⅞	Frl Imp .55t	5	6	7½	7½		
17⅞	7¾	Frigitronic	19	48	12⅞	12⅛		
11⅞	7⅛	Frischs .30b	7	1	7⅝	7¾		
8⅝	5⅜	Frontier Air	6	4	6½	6⅜		
		G						
4	1¼	GIT Ind		3	1⅝	1⅝		
8⅛	3⅛	GRICp .40		81	3¾	3½		
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	11	11	1⅛	1⅛		
2¼	¾	GTI Corp		7	2¼	2⅛		
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .30	6	1	10	10		
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	8	2	4⅝	4⅝		
3⅞	2⅛	Garcia Corp		7	2⅛	2⅛		
5¼	1⅝	Gaylord .05e	3	22	4⅛	4		
24⅝	18	Gearhrt .28	19	97	24¼	23⅝		
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	6	167	3	2⅞		
4¼	1⅞	Gen Resrch	4	33	2⅜	2½		
4⅞	1⅜	Geon Ind		11	1¼	1⅛		
17⅝	14¼	GiantFd 1a	5	7	14¼	14⅛		
8⅝	3⅝	GiantYel .18t	39	41	5¼	5		
10¾	2½	Gladding Cp		25	4	3⅞		
5⅛	2⅝	Glasrock Pr		7	3⅜	3⅜		
33¾	28⅝	Glatfltr 1.32	5	9	28½	28¼		
5¾	3¼	GlenGer .16	35	2	4½	4½		
7	3⅝	Glover .10e		4	3⅝	3⅝		
5	3⅝	Gldblatt .28	8	1	3⅞	3⅞		
16⅝	8	Golden Cycl	113	5	9	8¾		
18	4⅞	GoldnW .27e	6	3	8⅝	8⅝		
1⅜	⅝	Goldfield Cp		8	¾	11-16		
8⅞	2⅝	Goodrich wt		15	6¾	6½		
21⅞	15	GorR .90a	8	5	21	20¾		
12⅞	6⅝	GrandCh .45	7	5	12⅞	12¾		
5⅛	2¾	GtA Ind	3	9	4¾	4⅝		
4⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		284	4⅞	4		
37¾	25⅝	GtLkCh .24	14	6	30¼	30¼		
6⅝	7⅛	Greenen	5	12	7⅝	7½		
7¼	4⅝	GREIT .40	4	24	5⅞	5¾		
12⅝	10	GrossTlc .90	7	3	12⅛	12⅛		
9½	6⅛	GrowC .32	9	83	10¼	9⅝		
2⅞	1⅛	Gruen Ind	113	20	1⅛	1⅛		
¼	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		31	1-16	1-16		
7⅝	3⅛	Glfstr LD		15	3⅞	3⅞		
		H						
10⅞	6¾	HallsMot .50	4	25	9¾	9½		
5⅝	3½	HepD .15e	5	3	4⅛	4		
4	2¼	HanvrSq Rlt		1	3½	3½		
21⅝	16⅝	Harland .48	10	11	18½	18⅝		
7⅝	3⅝	Hartfd Zdy		36	4	3⅞		
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	12	40	12	11¾		
1⅝	⅜	Harvey Grp	63	2	⅝	⅝		
8½	3½	Hasro Ind	6	4	8½	8⅜		
8⅞	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	6	8⅝	8⅝		
6⅝	3⅝	HealthM .30	4	2	5¼	5¼		
3¼	1⅛	Heinick .05e	8	6	1¼	1		
2¼	1	Helm Mtg		5	1⅜	1⅜		
15½	8¼	HerMai .72	4	2	13	12⅞		
4¾	2⅝	HIGInc .15t	21	4	2¾	2¾		
6⅝	3⅞	Hillhavn .32	5	3	6	5⅞		
13¼	6¾	Hlptrnic .20	10	10	6⅞	6¾		
2¼	1¼	Hofn Ind		11	2⅛	2⅛		
3¼	2	Holly Corp	4	14	2⅝	2		
20	16¾	HorelG 1	8	2	19¼	19¼		
8⅝	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		108	6⅝	6½		
8¼	5¼	HospM .60e	10	2	6¼	6⅛		
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		10	1-16	1-16		
14	11¼	Hotelin 1.40	9	29	12⅜	12½		

(Continued on next page.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only *August, 1976*

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior-level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. Max Ferrero in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
Corporate Planning Manager	$30,000-40,000	Leading int'l co. with growth record in chemical & allied industries.	Brussels	35-45 yrs.; Eng. + French & German; corporate planning mngt. position exp.	J.W.C. Bull, Ball, Holmes Ltd., 45 Albemarle Street, London, W1X 3FE.	I.H.T. 9-9-76
International Accountant	Highly competitive	Fisher & Porter Co., int'l leader in manufacture of control instrumentation.	Horsham, PA., U.S.A.	Eng., French &/or German; BS in accounting or finance; min. 5 yrs. exp. in operating staff.	Mr. Stan Coenen, Fisher & Porter Belgium N.V., Elektronikalaan, 12-14, 2610 Wilrijk, Belgium.	I.H.T. 9-9-76
P.R. Publicity Executive	Sal., bonus, retirement, car, insurance	Int'l division of Motor-Car Marketing Co.	Switz. or France	Swiss nat. or "C" permit; Eng., French, German; int'l P.R., promotions, advg. exp.	Box P. 115,115, Publicitas, CH-1002 Lausanne, Switzerland.	I.H.T. 9-9-76
Chief Executive Int'l Commerce	Attractive in five figures	Co. belongs to very successful, European owned, int'l commercial/trading group.	London	Around 40 yrs.; good schooling with degree in engineering or business economics.	Ref. D6514/FT, PA, Hyde Park House, 60 a, Knightsbridge, London SW1X7LE.	Financial Times 9-9-76
Administr. Managers		Wrangler for its int'l operations.	Europe	25-35 yrs; 3 yrs exp. in admin. function; univ. degree in B.A./Engineering Eng. + Eur. lang.	B. Dzialak, Blue Bell Europe, Brabantstraat 62, 1030 Brussels.	I.H.T. 11-9-76
Manager of Overseas Bus. Dvlp. Office		Int'l business investment in major midwestern state in U.S.A.	Central Western Europe	2 yrs exp. foreign business dvlp.; Eng., German lang.	Box D-5,450, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 11-9-76
Product Manager		Travenol, medical products developer, manufacturer and marketer.	Brussels	Exp. in medical/pharmaceutical field; Eng., German lang.; min. 25-30 years.	Mary Pitsy, Cegos Makrotest, 191, Avenue des Croix de Guerre, B-1120 Brussels.	Le Soir 11-9-76
Group Financial Controller	Attractive	Leading engineering group manufacturing components for industrial applications.	Home counties England	Under 45 yrs; financial & accounting exp. at corp. level.	K.R.C. Slater, Tyzack & Partners Ltd., 10 Hallam St., London W1N 6DJ.	Economist 11-9-76
General Manager		German Co., transportation equipment field.	Belo Horizonte Brazil	Engineer or businessman with technical & managerial exp.; German, Portuguese lang.	Knight Wegenstein AG., 4 Düsseldorf, Berliner Allee 42.	F.A.Z. 11-9-76
General Manager	Excellent	German co., concrete materials.	English-speaking Canada	Exp. in construction field; German, English.	Dr. Maier BDV, 7 Stuttgart 1, Firnhaberstrasse 7.	F.A.Z. 11-9-76
Directeur Administr. Ventes Int'les		Les Emaux de Briare.	Val-de-Loire (France)	Français, Anglais +; connaissance problèmes de douane, paiements int. et transp. mond.	M. Facomprez, Emaux de Briare, 45250 Briare, France.	L'Express 13-9-76
Auditeur		Groupe multinational pour département Audit interne européen.	Paris	Formation supérieure; cabinet audit int'l exp.; Français, Angl. + Espagnol ou Italien.	Ref. 2,224, Pierre Lichau S.A., 10 R. de Louvois, 75063 Paris Cedex 02.	L'Express 13-9-76
Bank General Manager	Negotiable	Gulf-based int'l banking commercial & industrial group.	Muscat, *Oman*	Proven ability to develop a bank without detailed guidance & supervision.	Box 31,707, International Herald Tribune, 28 Great Queen St., London, WC2.	I.H.T. 14-9-76
Int'l Mktg. & Distribution Manager	Commensurate with background & experience	Successful American based int'l apparel marketing Co.	Eastern part U.S.A.	7 yrs exp. int'l distribution & mktg.; bilingual & willing to travel extensively.	2414 Perimeter Center, N.E. Atlanta, Ga. 30346, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 14-9-76
President & Managing Director	Open	Education Development center, Inc. (non-profit educational R & D)	U.S.A.	Exp. in developing &/or managing education programs in U.S.A. & developing countries.	Barbara Richardson, Education Development Center, 55 Chapel St., Newton, MA02160, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 14-9-76
Manager Audit Interne	F.F. 130,000+	Grand groupe multinational, secteur industriel haute technologie.	Paris	Français, Anglais; formation supérieure; 5 ans exp. Audit interne et/ou externe.	Ref. 1011/M, Mamrégies, 3 Rue d'Hauteville, 75010 Paris.	Le Monde 14-9-76
Chef Service Export	F.F. 100,000+	Importante société de biens d'équipement industriel (c.a. 120 MF, 25% export.).	Banlieue Ouest Paris	Tril. français, ang., all.; bonne formation de base électromécanique; exp. commerciale export.	Plein Emploi, Service 11093, 10 Rue du Mail, 75002 Paris.	Le Monde 14-9-76
Directeur Général	F.S. 100,000	Distripress, commercialisation inte'le de journaux, périodiques, revues et livres de poche.	Zurich	Tril. ang., français, All.; 35-50 ans.	Allen Davis, John Veale Associates Ltd., 120 Crawford St., London W1H 1AF.	Le Monde 14-9-76
Directeur Général France	Plus de $40,000	Industrie électronique.	France	Connaissence indus. électronique; capable diriger ventes, mktg., finances et administration.	No. 6333, "Le Monde" Publicité, 5 Rue des Italiens, 75427 Paris Cdx. 79.	Le Monde 14-9-76
Deputy Director of Contracts	Commensurate with background + benefits	Worldway Postal Center.	Saudi Arabia	BS, MBA; min. 5 yrs. contract: neg. & admin. exp.; int'l exposure A plus.	Al Morris, Worldway Postal Center, Box 92,009, Los Angeles, Ca. 90009.	Wall Street Journal 14-9-76
Staff Executive		Multi-national leader in electronics industry located in Chicagoland.	Assumed U.S.A.	Eng. & French or German; int'l exp. in Government, Trade Associations or Industry.	Box Z. 944, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland St., New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 14-9-76

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هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 16

ued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
Mhr In	39	73	9¼	8½	9	+ ¾
M .80	20	338	65½	63⅝	65⅞	+ 1⅞
nC .40e	5	16	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	—
well .15e	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
B. 1.50	10	14	34	33⅞	34	+ 1
pfA 1.75		10	50	50	50	+ 4½
Mfg .20	11	12	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
n .40a	5	52	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
Hlt .05r	4	5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
yO .80	5	73	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
Inc	16	56	3¾	3	3⅛	
I						
p .32t	7	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
.50i		17	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
g .20	6	2	6⅛	6	6	
Corp		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	
A .80	12	336	21⅞	21⅛	21¾	+ ¾
ec A	11	18	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
nHd wt		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
IPL pf 4		z10	46	46	46	
ght Svc	4	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
on .20		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
u Sys		775	1⅛	1	1	
rt Res	5	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
tu .50	9	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Bankrot	9	37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
ur .24	11	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Foodsvc		1	1⅝	1	1⅝	
nerals	5	7	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
enin .70	5	9	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
Proteins	16	522	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
aw .25e	3	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
yCon .25	10	10	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ¾
pool	9	30	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
way Cp		18	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
ivers A	7	20	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
ivers B	8	16	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
ard .16		5	7⅛	7	7	
Brnd pf		7	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
J - K						
m .40a	4	19	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
net	6	7	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ½
Pd .30	8	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
ber Pet	9	6	2¾	2¼	2¼	
ter Ind	13	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
in .30e	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
rInd .26	8	560	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
eMill wt		10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
kT .20t	8	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Cp .07e	10	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
h .10r	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
anee .72	7	227	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
Co		5	2	2	2	
rk Crp	7	23	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
l pticl		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Rd .15e	10	3	7	7	7	
n 26c	4	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Mfg	45	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
kToy	7	91	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ¼
or .50	11	1	26	26	26	
L						
Ind .16t	4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Corp wt		87	13-16	¾	¾	— 1-16
aur .20	7	1	4	4	4	
oint .30e	10	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
uintaM	7	22	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
Rad .26	7	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
Shore	3	8	2	1 15-16	1 15-16	— ⅛
nrk Ld		3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Entr .52	10	16	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Natl		20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Pharm		1	3½	3½	3½	
gh Pres	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
hPr .60	6	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
rty Fab	3	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
oln Am	31	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
ds Elec	10	15	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
eS .08e	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
wThe wt		27	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
stic .08e	6	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
isCe 1.20	6	10	25	25	25	
ch Corp		10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
nwear		37	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
M						
BCp .80	7	80	20⅝	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅜
D Video		12	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
PbS 1.32	8	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
nmi Mrt	9	6	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
nhLfe .24	8	1	4½	4½	4½	
nsfT .02r		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
ndug B	125	30	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ 1-16
rkCtl .28	6	25	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
rshel Ind	5	36	7½	7⅛	7¼	
rtPr .50e	6	3	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
slnd .40a	4	2	8	7⅞	8	
snein .30	6	2	32	32	32	
terRe .20	12	5	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
atBra .12	7	4	5½	5⅜	5½	
CulO .21t	33	102	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
Donh .88	5	12	18	18	18	
Dnlsh .70	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
Kern Cn		33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
nansF 1.08	6	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
sdalst .40b	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
dain Grp		498	3¼	2½	3⅛	+ ⅝

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅞	5⅞	Medenco .12	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Medfield Cp	4	10	6⅞	6	6½	
19½	14½	MediaGn .40	8	12	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
17	7⅝	Megolnf .20	6	11	14⅛	14	14	
16⅝	11½	MEMCo 1	6	9	16	16	16	
2⅜	⅞	Metrocare		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	⅜	Metro Grtg		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	Mich Genl	4	26	3	2⅞	3	
14⅛	10⅛	MichSugar 1	4	3	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
8	3½	MidldCo .10	9	4	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	5	15	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
20	13⅜	MillerWo .40	8	6	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
2⅛	⅝	Mission IT		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
31	24⅜	MitchIE	8	68	30⅝	29¾	30	
6⅞	3½	MiteCp .16	6	12	5	4⅞	5	
7⅞	4	Modern Mid	3	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
22⅛	6⅞	Molycrp wt		32	20½	19¾	20	+ ½
50	44	MonP pf4.40		z10	48	48	48	+ 1¼
13⅛	8⅞	Moog .60	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	MtgGth .44e		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	3⅛	MultiAm .30	10	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
		N						
7	3⅞	Napco .12e	7	18	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
5⅝	3⅜	NardaM .20	18	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
25	12⅛	Nat CSS .05e	10	8	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	8	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	⅜	Natind wt		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	NKinney Cp		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12	6	Nat Paragn.20	4	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
13	7¾	Nat Patent	63	63	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	2½	Nat Spinng		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	1⅝	Nat System	5	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅝	NatwHo .32	7	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
34½	22⅜	NENuclr. .40	11	3	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
14	10⅝	NHamp .50e	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅛	⅜	New Idria.04e	9	70	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	17⅞	NMex Ariz	64	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅝	NProc .80e	9	32	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
17⅝	11⅞	NYTimes .60	12	57	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
24⅝	14	Newcor 1b	5	7	23⅝	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
4⅞	3⅜	NewparkRs	8	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
16⅝	12½	NiagFSv .44	4	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Nichols SE	3	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Noel Indust	4	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	3⅞	Nolex Cp	38	60	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Nortek .04	7	22	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	8	NorAmR .10	9	149	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
9⅞	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	12	6	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅛	2⅞	Novo Corp	13	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	Nuclear Dat		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		O						
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	12	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
38¼	28⅞	OhioB 1.40a	3	5	36	35¾	36	
12⅝	7⅞	OhSealy .40	6	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22½	14⅞	OnLine Sys	16	7	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
3¼	1⅜	Originala		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	4	OrioleHo .16f		13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	15	10	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	10⅞	OSullvn .60	6	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Outdr Sport	5	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅝	OverhDr .50	8	137	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅝	Overs Secur		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	1¼	Oxfor- Fst		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	OzarkA .05e	7	20	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
		P - Q						
3⅛	1⅝	P&F Indust		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	16⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		5	17	16¾	16¾	
16½	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37		5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
15	13	PGpfA 1.25		1	14	14	14	— ½
14⅝	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
29	27⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		20	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	— ½
29⅛	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		20	29⅝	28½	29⅝	— ⅝
17⅜	11⅞	PG 4.5pf1.72		10	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
29	24⅞	PG 9.4pf2.37		15	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
23⅛	20⅞	PGE8pf 2		23	23⅛	23½	23⅝	+ ½
22⅛	20	PG 7.8pf1.96		8	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
25⅛	22⅜	PGE 9pf2.25		7	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
24	21⅞	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	23	23	23	— ½
26	23⅞	PG 9.2pf2.32		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	11⅞	PG 4.3pf1.09		3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
50⅛	43	PacLt pf4.36		z10	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	— 1⅜
53	45⅞	PacLt pf4.75		z200	51	51	51	+ 1¼
18	14½	PNwTel 1.32	9	7	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
33⅛	22¾	PallCorp .32	13	48	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+ 1⅛
2½	1⅜	Palomr Finl	22	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
7⅞	4	Pandl Bradf	3	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5	3	Pantast .20	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅛	20½	ParsonsR .80	6	42	21½	21	21	
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	3	1	3	3	3	
5	3¼	Patagonia		1	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅛	3⅞	PatoCG 1.40e	4	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Paxall .60a	9	z450	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
7	4	PeerTu .20a	11	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
5⅞	4⅛	Pemcor	5	33	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	PenEnM .60	7	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
32⅛	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
7	3⅝	PECp .68t	5	10	4½	4½	4½	
1½	⅝	Penfron Ind	5	10	1	1	1	
6⅞	4⅞	PerinlCp .30	3	438	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅝
8⅛	3⅛	Perlec Corp	7	26	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅞	6⅛	Petro Lewis		7	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
8⅛	5⅞	PhILD .34e	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	Phoenix Stl		29	3	2⅞	3	
11⅝	7½	PicNPay .20	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	PionTex .80	3	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	10	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20	5	7	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42½	31½	Pittway .90	10	16	32½	32	32⅛	— ⅜
11½	7	Plant Ind		8	9	8⅞	9	
25⅛	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	16	8	25⅛	25¼	25¼	— ¼
14⅝	10½	PneuSca .80	14	z30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	Prairie Oil	14	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14¼	10	PrattLmb 1	6	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8	6⅝	PratR pf.66		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
26⅛	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	12	19	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	13	86	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅛	PrpCT 1.19e	9	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .80	8	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
2½	1⅛	PrdRIE .15e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	3⅝	PrudBdg .24	5	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Prud Group		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
54	45⅝	PSCol pf4.25		z25	53	53	53	— 1
7	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	11	29	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	11	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
		R						
1⅞	¾	RETInc Fd		11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
41⅝	35⅝	RET pf 4.38		5	41½	41½	41½	— ½
4⅝	1¾	RHMed Svc	5	7	3	3	3	
3	1⅞	RPS Prod	9	4	2	2	2	
2⅛	1⅜	RSC Indust	8	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5	RLC Corp	5	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Racon .20a	5	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	7¼	RaganB .15e	5	18	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	13½	Ranchrs Ex	27	23	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	12½	RangrO Can	53	3	15½	15¼	15½	
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
18	14½	RealEsI 1.40	12	8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9	5½	RltIncT .75e		10	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
19⅝	12½	RltRef 2.06e	8	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅞	Refrig Trns	7	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	8½	Regal B .40	10	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
1⅞	⅜	RelGrp wt		42	½	½	½	
13⅝	11¼	RemAr .90a	7	4	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
2⅝	⅞	Rep Hoosng		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	18⅝	RepNY .88	4	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	ReschCtl .08	13	69	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
24¼	14	Resistfix .50	7	8	19¾	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
9⅞	2	ResrtsIntl A	11	116	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
2⅞	1	RestAssoc		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	1⅜	Richford In		14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Richton .18e	3	16	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	5	35	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅝
21⅛	6⅛	RisdonM .36	12	30	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Robintech		5	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Roblin Ind	3	17	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Rockway .96	7	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Rocor Intl	16	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	4	15	2	2	2	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp		17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5	3	Ruddick Cp.12e	5	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Rudick pf.56		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10	7⅝	Russell Cp.40	4	6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
10	5⅝	RustCft .40	6	78	8	8	8	
25⅝	15⅝	RyanH .40	10	65	17¾	17	17	
		S - T - U						
7⅞	5⅛	SGLIn .12r	6	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
16¼	12⅞	SGSe pf 1.70		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	SSPInd .24	12	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
12½	7¼	STPCp .45e	10	13	11	10⅞	10⅞	
8	3½	SaffranSy A	5	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .89t	4	18	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14½	Sambos .32	9	65	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
10	7	SCarlo 1.26e		3	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	SDieG pf .88		2	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
82	71	SDgo pf 7.80		z50	80	80	80	+ ⅛
28⅝	26	SDgo pf 2.68		3	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
9	3⅛	SanFr RE		28	8	8	8	— ⅛
36	30⅛	SanJW 2.60	7	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Sargent Ind	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27	21	Sargt pf 2.25		z180	23	23	23	+ ½
10⅝	5⅜	SaundrL .24	5	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	ScheibE .56	9	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
8½	6⅝	Schenult .60	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
6	2⅝	Schiller Ind	38	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅞	5⅛	Schrader .30	7	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	SciMat .09e	16	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅝	10¼	SciAtlanta		43	18⅝	18	18	
17	10⅛	Scrivner .70	4	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	6½	SbdAlMil .40	4	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	15	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	7½	SeasnAll .20	7	15	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	— ¼
2	13-16	SecMig Inv		49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5-16	3-32	SecMtIn wt		2	3-16	5-32	3-16	
12¼	7⅝	Shewin .50b	9	10	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
13⅞	4⅞	ShearH .20e	3	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
33	20½	Shnandh Oil	31	112	23⅝	22½	23¼	+ ⅝
19⅝	10⅝	Sherwd Med	15	4	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	
15	12½	Showbot .80	5	2	13	13	13	
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	7	9	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ¼
14	9	Sitcolnd .50	4	5	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3	SikesCp A		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	3½	Silo Inc	9	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Simplex Ind		3	2½	2½	2½	
10⅞	7⅝	SkyCity .15r	6	4	10	10	10	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅛	Solitron		5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
13	6¼	Sonder Brdc	4	51	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
6⅛	3⅞	Sorg Paper		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅞	12⅝	Soundsn .40	7	25	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅝
12¼	10⅞	SC4.0pf 1.02		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	SC4.3pf 1.08		7	12½	12	12	— ⅛
14⅝	12½	SC4.7pf 1.19		84	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
23	18⅝	SCEO pf1.68		z500	21½	21½	21½	
17⅝	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		19	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ½
16¾	14⅛	SC5.2pf 1.30		21	17	16½	16¾	+ ⅜

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
28⅛	22⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		24	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
103	91¼	SCE pf 8.70		12	100	100	100	— ⅛
102¾	96¾	SCE pf 8.96		1	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
20	9	SwstAir .06e	6	2	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	SwtGFin .10	5	45	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9½	5	Spartek .40	7	6	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
6⅞	4⅛	Spectly Rest	5	3	4½	4⅛	4½	
8½	5⅝	Spector .10e		30	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
6¼	2¾	Spectro .12t	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	13	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
2	¾	Spelzmn Ind		3	1	1	1	
8¼	3¼	Spencer .08e	8	14	5⅛	5	5	
9¾	6½	SpencrF .32	3	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
7⅛	4⅞	Splentex .48	5	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Stafld Lowd	4	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	StdCont .14r	2	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .50	4	5	15	15	15	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	StdMeft .50t	7	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	5	7	11½	11⅜	11½	
8⅞	3¼	StdPac Corp	4	79	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅛	StdProd 1.20	4	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
1	⅛	StdPrud wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15	8⅞	Stange .12	21	2	14½	14½	14½	
7⅞	5⅛	StanAv .20e		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .33r	4	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	12	StepnCh .52	7	3	18⅛	18	18	
2⅞	13-16	Sterl Electr	11	19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	SterlExt .10	9	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	StrofW .10e	8	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅞	6⅛	SueAnn .36	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	10	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	SunCityl .25	6	1	4	4	4	
18⅛	13½	SunElec .48	9	10	17	16¾	16⅞	
16⅝	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	5	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅛	6⅞	SunshJr .24b	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8	4	Supindl .12b	7	17	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Susquhana		1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Susquhan pf		10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
11-16	⅜	SutrMig wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7	4⅝	Synaloy .20	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
36¼	23⅛	Syntex .50	13	268	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ¼
10⅞	5⅝	System Eng	344	33	7	6⅞	6⅞	
15¼	10⅝	Tandy Brnd	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
20⅛	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	1	19	19	19	— ¼
1½	⅝	Tech Sym	75	5	⅝	¾	¾	— 1-16
3⅞	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	86	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	TeleCm .07e	5	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	8½	Teleflex .32t	10	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	10	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Tenneco wt		275	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	66	26	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ 1
12⅛	9	TerraC .60a	6	133	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
57	53	TxPL pf 4.56		z425	57	57	57	
5½	2⅞	Texstar .22t	7	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1½	½	Thor Co		64	¾	¾	¾	— 1-16
3⅞	2⅛	Thorof Mkt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11	5½	Tiffanyl .20	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Timple Ind	7	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅝	Tokheim .60	7	6	15½	15½	15½	
48⅝	43	TolEd pf4.25		z50	46½	46½	46½	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6⅛	ToppsGu .28	7	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
3 5-16	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Town Cntry		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	1⅝	Trans Lux		19	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	Treadway .16t		2	3⅛	3½	3½	+ ¼
7⅞	3¾	Trico Ind	7	23	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	Tufico .20e	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅛	3	TwinFair	8	38	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	UDS Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	3	UIPCp .36	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3½	1½	UNA Corp		5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	URSCp .10e	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	UVInd wt		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	15	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Un Invest	7	10	2½	2⅝	2½	
5⅞	3⅝	Un Asbestos	6	18	4 1-16	4	4	
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		10	9-16	9-16	9-16	
1⅛	⅝	UnNat Corp		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	— 1-16
4⅛	2	UNatCp pf		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	USBan Trst		19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12	8⅝	USFlitr .24	7	35	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	UnRIIT .75e	12	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3-16	1-16	UnRIIT wt		12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5½	3½	USNat Rsrc	6	36	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅞	1⅝	US Radium		1	2¼	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	7	USRbR .95e	7	17	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
22⅛	18	Unitek .24	15	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
3	2	UnivCig .05	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	¾	Univ Contnr		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	UnivRs .08e	30	20	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .44	4	z1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		V						
13⅞	8⅛	Valmac .70	2	13	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	VLDvC .02e		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅞	6½	Veecoins .32	8	3	10	9⅞	10	+
13⅝	6½	Veecolns .32	8	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
5	1⅜	Verit Ind	4	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
30¼	14⅞	VermtA .40b	8	12	27¼	27	27¼	
7⅞	2⅝	Vernitron	9	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	2½	Vesely Co	21	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Viking Genl		14	¾	¾	¾	
4⅝	2	Vintage Ent		4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	VisualGr	8	3	3⅛	3	3	
3½	2	Vol Mer	5	20	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .68		1	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
5⅞	1⅛	Vulcan Corp	9	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Vulcinc .36	4	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
		W						
6	2⅝	WTC Inc .10	24	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
21¼	15½	WUIInc .80	6	3	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
8½	3⅛	Wabash .10a	6	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Wacknht .40	6	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9⅝	6	Wacknht .40	6	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4⅛	2¼	Wainoco Oil	9	32	3 15-16	3⅞	3⅞	— 1-16
4⅝	2⅞	WallacS .20e	6	1	3½	3½	3½	
20	10⅛	WangLb .12	14	44	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
15⅞	9¾	WangLB .22	11	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	WardFds wt		10	½	½	½	— 1-16

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3	WarC pfC.65		19	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
41½	21⅝	WasPstB .50	10	17	40½	40	40	— ½
19⅝	14⅛	WRIT 1.76	13	4	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ¼
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	5	15	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
11⅞	7⅝	WestChP .40	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	9⅝	Westats Ptl	19	104	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
7	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	24	7	6⅞	7	
9¼	6⅛	WstFinl .15a	4	5	8	8	8	
1½	⅛	WstPacl wt		36	⅜	5-16	5-16	
9⅝	6⅝	Whippny .60	7	10	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Whittakr wt		17	¾	11-16	¾	+ 1-16
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	5	18	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Wilcx G		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	6½	Wmhous .30	8	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11	8	Winklmn .40	5	33	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Winston Mil	7	7	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
54	48	WisP pf 4.50		z20	50½	50½	50½	— ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Wolf HowB		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3	Wood Ind		1	3	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	6¼	WorkWr .60	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
6⅛	2⅝	Wrather Cp	9	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .28	6	11	6	6	6	
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	7	12	9¾	9½	9½	+ ¼
12	9½	WymBn .50a	12	10	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
		X						
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	16	16	16⅝	[illegible]	16	+ ⅛
		Z						
8⅝	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
12	4⅞	Zimmer .06e	11	10	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid *in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock* dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend areshown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¼	103¼
Ashland 8-87	96¼	97¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	102¾	103¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96	97)
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	101½	102½
BFCE 8¾-83	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¾	104¼
Bras Can 9¾-82	102	103
British Gas 9-81	100¼	101¼
Broken Hill 10-90	104½	105½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	94½	95½
Charbogas 8¾-81	99½	100½
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½
CN R. ?ne 10-80/8	103¾	104¼
Cons Food 7½-91	93¼	94¼
Conoco 8-86	100	101
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99	100
Cut Ham 8-87	95	96
Denmark 7¾-90	86¼	87¼
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	101¼	102¼
EEC 8¼-82	98	98½
ECS 8¾-81	100¾	101¼
ECS 9¼-86	101¼	102¼
EIB 9½-85	103¼	104¼
Erap 9¾-85	101¾	102¾
Esso 7½-78	101¾	102¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	100½	101½
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104	106
Gould 9¾-83	102½	103½
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	101¼	102¼
Haas 8¾-85	100¾	101¾
Home Oil 9½-86	101¼	102¼
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	102	103
Intl Util 8¼-82	98½	99½
ISE Canada 9-82	101¼	102¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	101½	102½
Michelin 9¼-86	99¾	100¾
Modo 9½-83	101½	102½
Montreal 9¾-81	102½	103½
Montreal 9¼-83	100	101
Motorola 8-87	98	99
Nac Financ 10-80	102½	103½
NatWest 9-86	99¼	100¼

New Brunsw 9-83	101¾	102¾
N Zealand 9¼-82	102¼	103¾
N Zealand 8¾-83	100¾	101¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91½	92½
Norpipes 9¼-86	100¼	101¼
NorskHyd 9¾-85	104	105
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¼	100¼
Norway 9-80	102½	103½
Norway 8½-81	101½	102½
Occidental 9¾-83	102	103
Ontario 9-83	102	103
Oslo 9-88	100	101
Otis-Elev 8¾-83	102½	103½
Pac Light 9¼-81	103¾	104¾
Pennwalt 8-87	97½	98½
QuebProv 8½-81	100¼	101¼
QuebProv 9-83	100½	101½
QuebProv 7½-88	92½	93½
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
ReadBates 9½-83	100¾	101¾
Sandvik 9½-86	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-85	94¾	95¾
Seagram 9-83	101½	102½
SFE 9-83	99¾	100¾
Shell 8-86	100¾	101¼
Shell 7½-87	95¼	96¼
SNCF 9¼-81	103	104
St Ind 8½-80	101¼	103¼
St Ind 8½-88	102¼	103¼
S Handels 9¼-86	100¾	101¾
Tenneco 7½-79	100	101
Tenneco 7¾-87	95¼	96¼
Textron 7¾-87	95	96
Transocean 8-86	100	101
Transocean 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Union Oil 7-79	99½	100½
Union Oil 7½-87	96	97
Utah 8-87	99	100
Volvo 9½-85	103	104

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	83¼	85½
Ashland 5-88	82½	84½
Beatrice 6¼-91	115½	117½
Beatrice 4½-92	99½	101½
Borden 6⅜-91	111½	113½
Borden 5-92	100	102

BroadHale 4⅜-87	77⅝	79½
Carnation 4-88	84	86
Chevron 5-88	116½	118½
Chrysler 4¾-88	62	64
Chrysler 5-88	65	67
Cont Tel 5½-88	78½	80½
Cumm In 6¼-88	94	96
Dart Ind 4¾-87	84½	86½
EastKodak 4½-88	108	110
Econ Lab 4¾-87	78	80
Firestone 5-88	84½	85½
Ford 6-86	93½	95½
Ford 5-88	82½	84½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	88½	90½
Gen Food 4⅝-82	93	95
Gillette 4¾-82	83½	85½
Gillette 4⅝-87	77½	79½
Gould 5-87	97	99
Golf West 5-88	93½	95½
Honeywell 6-86	84½	86½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	87	89
ITT 4¼-87	78	80
Komatsu 7¼-90	109	110
Matsushita 6¼-90	117	118½
Mitsui 7¼-90	104⅝	105¾
McDerm 4¾-87	150	152
Morgan JP 4¼-87	108	110
Nabisco 5¼-88	94½	96½
Owens Ill 4½-87	100	102
Penney JC 4½-87	81½	83½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	93	95
R.C.A. 5-88	82½	84½
Revlon 4⅞-83	127	129
Revlon 4¾-87	109½	111½
Sperry 4¾-88	97½	99½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	79	81
UnCarb 4¾-82	112	114
WarnLam 4½-87	91	93
WarnLam 4¼-88	84½	86½
Xerox 5-88	77	79

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1965=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	100.79	92.32	106.44
Previous	100.78	92.34	106.56

Currency Rates

Sept. 16, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6045	4.5310	104.645*	53.38*	31.01y	—	6.7830*	105.45*	43.60*
Brussels (c)	38.41	66.8075	15.438	7.5575	4.5715*	14.7415	—	15.5345	6.43825
Frankfurt	2.4835	4.3275	—	50.79*	2.980x	95.40*	6.480*	100.51*	41.70*
London (x)	1.7420	—	4.3400	8.5120	1465.5	4.5360	66.925	4.315	10.3930
Milan	840.90	1462.40	337.88	171.95	—	322.34	21.892	340.25	140.85
Paris	4.8875	8.5130	196.500*	—	5.81825x	187.725*	12.7475*	197.750*	81.950*
Zurich	2.4765	4.3160	99.56*	50.67*	0.2945*	95.17*	6.42*	—	41.20*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9740; Escudo: 30.935; Israeli £: 8.25; Peseta: 67.775; Schilling: 17.615; Sw. krona: 4.3490; Yen: 286.625; Belgian financial franc: 39.525; Canadian $: 1.0227; Hong Kong $: 4.8970.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	38.50	37.60	105.60	37.40
Brussels	106.90	106.38	133.02	92.54
Frankfurt	142.19	142.48	150.86	140.75
London 30	335.50	335.90	420.60	335.50
London 500	147.61	148.23	183.00	147.61
Milan	77.95	78.50	91.17	72.33
Paris	89.00	89.30	112.10	87.60
Sydney	489.40	489.20	522.63	444.73
Tokyo (n)	352.32	352.90	359.61	326.85
Tokyo (o)	4710.97	4702.84	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	288.20	286.60	382.50	304.00

(n) New. (o) Old.

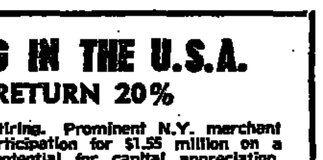
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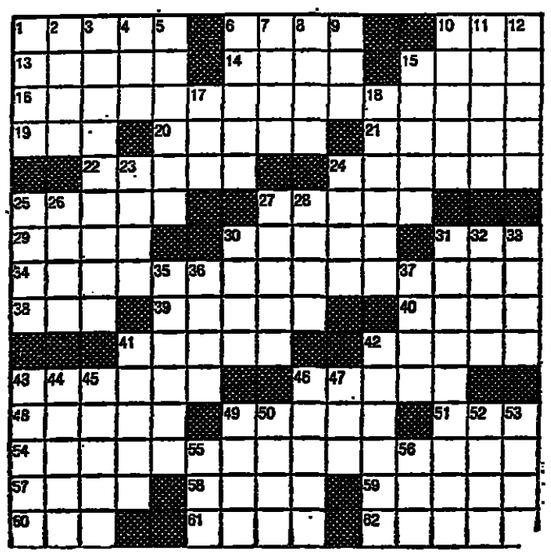
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 NASA missile
6 Attention-getting sounds
10 Part of speech: Abbr.
13 Give a leg up
14 Farm unit
15 Venezuela copper center
16 Coach's problem
19 Wapiti
20 Snide
21 Incas' milieu
22 Struck
24 Bright bird
25 Parting words
27 Trade centers
29 Son of Seth
30 "We —— please"
31 Resident: Suffix
34 Elusive creature
38 India ——
39 Muse
40 —— de Pinos
41 Area of Paris
42 Horn and May
43 Soup-can genre
46 Lizard
48 Italian love
49 Kept going
51 Transistor: Abbr.
54 Secure
57 Fibs
58 German donkey
59 Well-padded
60 Swiss river
61 Ancient Medit. port
62 Rock-bottom

DOWN

1 Up to
2 Implement
3 Words with "and barrel"
4 Call for
5 Office help
6 Break down, grammatically
7 Orkney dweller
8 Weight system
9 Religious inst.
10 Plowed land
11 Wooden pin
12 French dance
15 Indian buffaloes
17 Betrayer
18 Nurse Clara
23 Cattle food
24 "—— take arms against . . ."
25 Low-caste Hindu
26 In a while
27 Obscure
28 Gun fodder
30 King of Judah et al.
31 Garage attendant's words
32 Prefix for graph
33 Time periods
35 More handy
36 Formerly, of old
37 Thailand, once
41 Reduces
42 Big Bertha
43 Miss Prentiss
44 —— vincit amor
45 Strength, in Spain
46 Skater's weak spot
47 Tibetan gazelle
49 Cheerful
50 Maple genus
52 Arnaz
53 —— and terminer
55 Rent out
56 Graduate degree



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Sunny	MADRID	19	66	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy	MILAN	19	66	Cloudy
ANKARA	25	77	Cloudy	MONTREAL	16	61	Cloudy
ATHENS	26	79	Sunny	MOSCOW	20	68	Overcast
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable	MUNICH	10	50	Overcast
BELGRADE	25	77	Overcast	NEW YORK	23	73	Cloudy
BERLIN	15	59	Rain	NICE	22	72	Sunny
BRUSSELS	15	59	Cloudy	OSLO	13	55	Overcast
BUCHAREST	24	75	Sunny	PARIS	14	57	Rain
BUDAPEST	16	61	Rain	PRAGUE	15	59	Overcast
CASABLANCA	23	73	Sunny	ROME	23	73	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Rain	SOFIA	22	72	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Sunny	STOCKHOLM	11	52	Overcast
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy	TEHRAN	28	82	Clear
EDINBURGH	10	50	Rain	TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
FLORENCE	20	68	Rain	TUNIS	27	81	Sunny
FRANKFURT	15	59	Overcast	VIENNA	17	63	Overcast
GENEVA	14	50	Rain	WARSAW	18	64	Overcast
HELSINKI	9	48	Overcast	WASHINGTON	23	73	Rain
ISTANBUL	21	70	Sunny	ZURICH	9	48	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Overcast				
LISBON	21	70	Sunny				
LONDON	13	55	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1900 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

September 16, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (f)—irregularly.

(w) Alexandor Fund..... $7.36
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF).. $8.55
Austral. Select Fd..... $2.69

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:

— (d) Baerbond..... SF302.38
— (d) Coobar..... SF147
— (d) Grobar..... SF581
— (d) Stockbar..... SF896
(w) Browninvest..... $14.07
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $13.04
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.90
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd..... $8.34

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l..... $14.78
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $8.12
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LF1.150
(d) Citadel Fund..... $3.14
(f) Cleveland Offshore Fd.. $825.41
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.87
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $12.87
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.. $8.77

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actions Suisses..... SF265.25
— (d) Canasec..... SF531
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Boards..... SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF67.75
— (d) Energie-Valor..... SF82.50
— (d) Usec..... SF884
— (d) Europa-Valor..... SF117.25

(f) Crosby Fund S.A..... $4.50
(d) CSF Fund..... SF24.25
(d) Crossbow Fund..... GP4.64
(w) D.G.C..... $38.46
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.02
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $13.15
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent.. $12.16
(w) Europe Obligations..... LF1,042

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra..... DM21.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond..... DM72.30

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets. $18.04
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Srgs. Tr. $53.07
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund.... $17.43
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund. $30.76
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..... $11.83
(w) First Intern't Fd..... $426.96
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.... $13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund.... $38.91
(w) Fleming Fund S.A..... $33.58
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $31.30
(w) Fonsel'r Issue Pr..... SF1.772
(d) Formula Selection Fd.... SF89
(d) Fonditalia..... $9.95
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.).. $0.68
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus.$0.49

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.. $22.61
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $6.34
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.. $7.22
(w) Hansamann Holdgs. NV.. $7.278
(f) H.O.L.T. Robet..... $26.46
(d) Icotund..... $9.81
(d) Interfund S.A..... $8.56
(w) Inte.-market Fund..... $114.64
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey).. $23.89
(r) Int'l Securities Fund..... $5.82
(r) Invest. Atlantiques..... $33.96
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund... $8.20
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.38
(d) I.T.F. Fund N.V..... $1.79
(r) Japan Growth Fund..... $17.37
(d) Japan Selection Fund... $51.41
(w) Japan Pacific Fund..... $19.21

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (z) Jardine Japan Fund.. $42.89
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia.... $12.58

(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,563
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $11.42
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F... $22.38
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold..... $31.04

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:

—†(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd. SF410
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Income. SF354.50
(w) Luxfund..... $19.63
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd..... $37.03
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund... $9.96
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.49
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.04
(w) N.A.M.P..... $68.85
(w) Nippon Fund..... $43.71
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.... $6.30
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd..... $6.11
(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $6.76

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:

— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund..... $191.08
— (w) Sterling Fund..... $192.10
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund... $21.54
(d) Renta Fund..... LF1,926
(d) Rentinvest..... LF907
(d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.50
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF95.55
Share Realty N.V..... $15.51
Share International N.V..... $4.68

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $13.19
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM86.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Ect.... SF1,578
— (r) Securswiss..... SF357
(d) Soros Fund..... $240.75
(w) Star Fund..... $4.27

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor..... SF463.25
— (d) Intervalor..... SF85.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF379.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.. SF210.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.... SF62.50
— (d) Universal Fund..... SF83.69
(w) Talent Global Fund..... $8.87
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sca).. $26.25
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.... $26.74
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $21.41

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SF35
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF72
— (d) Convert-Invest..... SF75.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF109
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF58
— (d) Globinvest..... SF63
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF78.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest..... SF252.50
— (d) Satit South. Afr. Sh. SF113
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est.. SF179

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds..... DM16.40
— (d) Europafonds..... DM31.05
— (d) Unifonds..... DM20.10
— (d) Unirenta..... DM42.40
— (d) Unispecial I..... DM80.35
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $3.08
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $11.77
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $6.13
(w) Western Hedge Fund..... $1,384.56
(w) West Proprietary N.V.... $1,529.52
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.. $415.59
(w) Worldwide Securities..... $48.57
(w) Worldwide Special..... $3,807.85

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

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B.C.

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WIZARD of ID



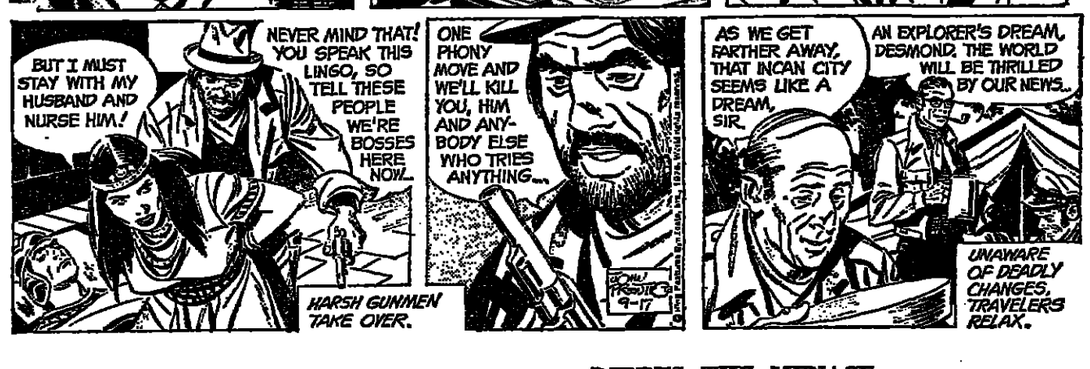
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RIP KIRBY



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by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

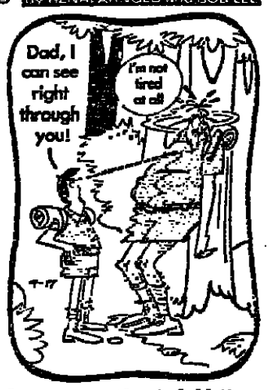
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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SARVO

NURUTE

INREET



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

"——————"

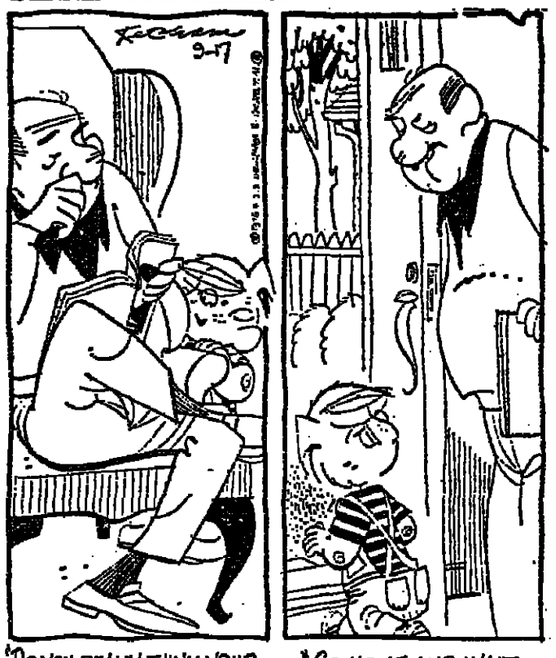
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BANJO SAUTE EROTIC WAITER

Answer: *Meg be used by the police with searching effect*— A WARRANT

هكذا من الأصل

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

FRANCIS BACON

By Lorenza Trucchi. Translated from the Italian by Shepley. Harry N. Abrams Co. 280 pp. Illustrated

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"THE only possibility of renewal lies in opening your eyes and seeing the present-day disaster, a disaster which can't be understood but which must be permitted to come in because it is the truth." The quotation is from Samuel Beckett, but it is used by Lorenza Trucchi to characterize the painter Francis Bacon. Like so many of Miss Trucchi's remarks in "Francis Bacon," it is both melodramatic and apt. As she observes of Mr. Bacon in another place, "the human body has perhaps never said more, never expressed events more bleak, more tragic or pathetic, by its mere but violent presence."

While many classical paintings distorted the human body in the pursuit of grace and beauty, just as many modern painters seem to distort it in the pursuit of anguish and ugliness. Anguish and ugliness are the "honesty" of modern art, an image of man in which his "authenticity" is valued above his vanity. One suspects that the truth—the psychological as well as the physical truth—lies somewhere between. Just as there are people whose ugliness might furnish Ivan Albright or George Grosz with the particular sort of inspiration they need, or those who could model for the anguish of Egon Schiele or some of Picasso's figures, there are also those who might have stepped out of the idealized canvases of Raphael, Ingres, Pontormo or El Greco.

Miss Trucchi, who is a professor of art history, will not concede, however, that Mr. Bacon has renounced all hope of human beauty in his portraits. She speaks of the "ravaged" or "regenerated" beauty of his people. Quoting Edmund Husserl, she claims that they express "knowledge diverted from consciousness." "It sometimes seems," she rationalizes, "that Bacon's man reverts readily to a sort of animal primitiveness in revenge, so to speak, for millennia of metaphysical experiences that have often been incapable of allaying his gnostic and ontological fears." "For Bacon," she argues, "beauty is the expression of life in progress, formed by life itself and carried to the highest pitch of enhancement when life bears down most intensely." As she says of the painter himself, she too is more than willing to reach, in her word-painting, toward "discovery and risk."

"Truth almost always leads to scandal, knowledge to wisdom. It is in man, within his instincts, within his flesh, that Bacon creates his own scandal of truth." Scandal is a good word for Mr. Bacon's figures. Never has humanity been so wrung out like a dishcloth, caught so flagrantly in making faces at itself. The bodies of many of M... people look as if the... victims of a violent ... —but that, that is ... description of the p... diciment.

Mr. Bacon declare... wanted "to paint like... but with the texture ... popotaamus skin." Our ... thickened since Velaz... One of Mr. Bacon's fa... jects is crucifixion. ... found another subject ... explains, "that has be... factory for covering ce... of certain feeling and ... "If I go into a butch... he adds, "I always thi... prising that I wasn't ... stead of the animal." ... of surprise appears i... traits, and helps to ... some of the most ... images in modern art. ... French film whose tit... come to mind, a youn... bales whether his per... expresses a "poetic br... a "brutal poetry." ... ask the same questi... works in "Francis Bac...

Sometimes Miss Tru... herself such flights tha... er feels that he has c... secure grasp on a ... Here is an example: "... yond the *élan vital* c... Bacon eliminates the ... tion between *mechani... talism* by opting for a... chophysical unity." E... other: "It follows tha... diagnosis is more ... ruthlessly applied to f... the few objects and c... feeling of a gelid and ... imperiousness. Bacon ... achieves in his recen... kind of epic, inverte... erating. The era of g... and great figures is o... the center of his pic... yet remains—nonhisto... instinctive."

It is not necessary, ... take Miss Trucchi's wo... con, for the book is ... rich in large reproduc... of them in color an... three-page foldout ... Mr. Bacon for all to... while some of his head ... with an uncomforta... closeness, people with ... diseases, there are o... seem to go beyond ... "Guernica" or any oth... painting, for that matt... turing the dishevelme... human condition as it ... able to see it now. M... speaks of Husserl's "b... as the essence of the h... ation, and nobody is ... cally "there" as one of ... men or women in a bec... are slaughterhouses, o... ions, or both. The b... capacity for exposing ... nerability has never b... shown with such force.

It is difficult to ... Mr. Bacon's people are ... Miss Trucchi has som... ening and some inscrut... ries about this, but the... ett suggested, human ... may be inscrutable. ... philosophizing, there i... fact of it. If you w... this fact, if you dare, h... all its rainbow colors, i... Bacon."

Anatole Broyard is ... viewer for The New Y...

Solution to Previous Puzzle

U	S	E	R	■	O	B	E	A	H	■	C	A	P	A
S	T	R	A	T	F	O	R	D	O	N	A	V	O	N
S	I	R	J	A	M	E	S	M	B	A	R	R	I	E
R	R	S	■	T	I	R	E	S	■	G	R	I	S	T
■	■	■	S	A	C	S	■	■	■	I	L	E	S	■
C	O	H	E	R	E	■	B	L	A	S	E	■	■	■
O	D	O	R	■	■	T	E	A	S	E	■	I	H	I
G	E	O	F	F	R	E	Y	C	H	A	U	C	E	R
S	A	P	■	R	I	L	L	S	■	■	N	O	L	I
■	■	■	P	O	O	L	E	■	B	L	I	N	D	S
B	A	I	L	■	■	■	B	E	I	T	■	■	■	■
U	L	N	A	R	■	O	R	A	W	S	■	P	O	E
L	O	U	I	S	A	M	A	Y	A	L	C	O	T	T
B	E	R	N	A	R	D	B	E	R	E	N	S	O	N
S	S	E	S	■	A	S	I	D	E	■	S	H	E	A

BRIDGE — By Alan T...

In the diagram shown, East opened with two spades, relying on the favorable vulnerability. Some players would expect a stronger suit for a weak two-bid, and the hand was passed in the replay.

South could take no action, but jumped to three no-trump when his partner re-opened with a double. North's four no-trump bid was a natural slam invitation, and South accepted. The opening lead of the club king by West was won with the ace in dummy, and South could now have made his contract if he had led diamonds, since East had no more clubs to lead.

Instead he led another club, hoping that West would win and fail to shift to a diamond. After a club continuation from West or a shift to hearts the declarer would have been able to take all dummy's winners and squeeze East in spades and diamonds.

As it was the defense was easy. On the second trick, East threw the diamond ten and West knew what to do to beat the slam.

If South wished to rely on a failure by the defense, he should have ducked the first trick. East would have had no opportunity to signal, and West might have gone astray. If he failed to lead a diamond, to cash his partner's ace, or a spade, to break the communications for a squeeze, the slam would come home.

In the replay, the declarer bid six hearts from the N... tion after his partner ... South hand with one ... and East overcalled ... The opening lead of th... ace made everything ... East's attempt to give ... a diamond ruff failed.

The six-heart con... always be made, than... same 6-1 club split ... have assisted the decl's ... no-trump. After a s... North could win with ... draw trumps, and lead ... monds from his ha... would have to duck ... would then be helpl... declarer cashed the cl... played a third diamon...

NORTH
♠ 8
♡ AQJ109
◇ KQ7
♣ A103

WEST
♠ 64
♡ 652
◇ 83
♣ KQ7652

EAST
♠ Q1...
♡ 74...
◇ A1...
♣ 8...

SOUTH
♠ AKJ5
♡ K
◇ J9652
♣ J94

North and South wer... able. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
2 ♠	Pass	Pass	3 ♡
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	4 ♡
Pass	6 N.T.	Pass	
Pass			

West led the club K...

anada Works Overtime to Take Czech Series



United Press International.

CLUTCHES—Canada's goalie Roger Vachon stops Czechoslovak shot in third th his team ahead by a goal as teammate Guy Lapointe moves in on the play.

Score by Sittler Is Decisive As Hosts Win in 2 Straight

By Robin Herman

MONTREAL, Sept. 16 (NYT). —The simulated sound of church bells pealed through The Forum here last night as Team Canada established its world supremacy in Canada's religion—hockey—by winning the first Canada Cup with a 5-4 overtime victory over Czechoslovakia.

Darryl Sittler, the curly-haired center who in the regular National Hockey League season captains the Toronto Maple Leafs, scored the winning goal at 11 minutes 33 seconds of a sudden-death overtime period after Team Canada had seen two overtime goals disallowed.

Thus Canada won the tournament, which had begun in a six-team round robin, by beating the Czechoslovaks in two straight games in the two-of-three-game final series. In the round robin, the Canadians had lost just one game, a 1-0 decision to the Czechoslovaks.

The Czechoslovaks, as in their 6-0 loss Monday night to the Canadians, found themselves fighting to erase an early deficit. The Canadians scored goals on their first two shots of the game.

But, when the Czechoslovak coach replaced Jiri Holecek with Vladimir Dzurilla, his team rallied around the jolly, rotund goalie and in the third period tied the Canadians twice.

With the score tied, 2-2, in the final period of regulation time, the teams traded goals. First Bobby Clarke scored on a power play, and Joseph Augusta answered with a Czechoslovak power-play goal.

Marian Stastny put the visitors ahead, 4-3 with 4 minutes to go, and then Bill Barber sent the game into overtime with a goal at 17:48.

Rogie Vachon, the goalie who started all Team Canada's games, preserved the tie until the end of regulation time by holding off Milan Novy, the Czechoslovaks' highest-scoring player, in the final minute.

The teams came back roaring in the overtime, which was the first extra session in which the Czechoslovak team had ever been involved. International competitions usually settle tied series on the basis of goals allowed.

"I thought they played super," said Phil Esposito, who with the fluid-skating Gil Perrault had scored Team Canada's two opening goals. "They surprised me, frankly. They didn't quit once. We usually keep going right to the end, even if we're down 25-0. But they didn't care the other night and cooled it a little."

Indeed, last night the Czechoslovaks retained their poise after having fallen behind and maintained the same steady pace they had shown in the early going, while Canada faltered a bit in the final two regulation periods.

"We had a natural down," said Jerge Savard, "after winning 6-0. Everybody made their plane reservations for tomorrow. Everyone wanted to leave. I'm always scared of that kind of game."

And so in the overtime, the Canadians had to pay for a bit of complacency with 11 minutes 33 seconds of worry.

The first scare was when Bobby Orr had to step behind a committed Vachon to block a shot by Milan Kajkl. Then Vachon whipped his glove hand up to his ear to catch a shot by Ladimir Martinec and received congratulatory pats on the head from the surrounding Czechoslovak players after the whistle had blown.

Guy Lafleur seemingly scored a goal at 8:30 into overtime, but the referee ruled that the goalposts had been off their anchors and then assessed the Czechoslovak team a bench-minor penalty for having intentionally lifted the net.

Guy Lapointe scored another false Team Canada goal, shooting the puck through the legs of Ivan Hlinka. The Czechoslovak center then threw himself to the ice in despair, thinking the game was lost. He looked so pained that the referee skated over to him to ask if he was all right. But it turned out that Lapointe's goal had come with no time showing on the clock.

Good Thoughts

MONTREAL, Sept. 16 (AP).—Darryl Sittler remembers watching Team Canada play the Soviet Union in the first "super series" of hockey in 1972.

Last night he sat in the dressing room at The Forum here, a champagne shampoo slicking down his hair. He had scored the overtime goal that won Team Canada the Canada Cup.

"I sat in the dressing room between the third period and the overtime, said to myself, 'Maybe I'll score the goal that wins it,'" he said after his tally produced a 5-4 Team Canada triumph over the determined world amateur champions from Czechoslovakia.

"You always sit around between periods and say somebody's going to be the hero. I said I'd like to be the one, but I didn't have that strong a feeling about it."

The feeling intensified, however, at 11:33 of the overtime after he had faked past Czechoslovak goalie Vladimir Dzurilla and found the net open before him.

Before the puck hit the back of the net, linemate Lanny McDonald was on top of him. "I hugged him so hard, I thought he'd choke," McDonald said later.

Doubles Team On Long Road Towards Title

THE WOODLANDS, Texas, Sept. 16 (AP).—Three months and several thousand miles after they started play, Brian Gottfried of the United States and Paul Ramirez of Mexico have won the Italian Open doubles title.

Ramirez and Gottfried, despite an admitted slip of concentration in the middle of the last set, beat Australians John Newcombe and Geoff Masters, 6-3, here last night.

It was in late May that the duos played four sets of the Italian Open doubles title and deadlocked at two sets each. The final set had to be postponed because of darkness. The title could not be determined in Italy because of other tournament commitments, so the final set was played on the Woodlands indoor court near Houston as part of the $100,000 U.S. professional doubles championship.

In Italy, Ramirez and Gottfried won the first and third sets 7-6, 6-3, and lost the second and fourth 7-5, 6-3.

Big Bats of Pirates Knock Phils' Lead Down to 5 Games

By Thomas Boswell

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (WP).—Just as it seemed that the Philadelphia Phillies had been revived from their faint, along came the piratical Pittsburgh Lumber Co. last night to slap them down again this time 7-2.

The unpleasant sound of enemy line drives cracking to all corners of the Phillies ball yard, and in three cases out of it, cast a graveside silence over 45,010 fans, most of them Blitz Kid boosters who had come to hoot and tweak the Pirates, who had fallen from four to six games behind the Phillies on the two preceding days.

But once again, the Pirates, who have won 16 of 20 games to cut their National League East deficit from 15 1/2 games to five, showed that the pressure is the thing they feel the least.

The lumber company, as the Pittsburghers like to call themselves, had three home runs, by Bill Robinson, Richie Zisk and Dave Parker, three doubles and six singles. Seven other Pirates were out on balls to the outfield that were drilled.

With such support John (Candy Man) Candelaria, 27, had no trouble blazing through seven innings to improve his won-lost record to 15-6. "I threw as hard as I could, as long as I could," said Candelaria. "I didn't care if I fell on my face."

Candelaria admitted that the victory, which stopped a Pirates losing "streak" at two and derailed the Phillies after three straight victories, was a bit of a surprise. "Last time I pitched against the Phillies, I had great stuff and they just hit me all over the place. Tonight I had a hard time locating the plate with my curve. I didn't try to pace myself..."

Nevertheless, except for a towering, two-run Richie Allen home run in the fourth inning on a 3-1 fastball, Candelaria had no problems. Perhaps, the Pirates had to think, the difference was as much in the Phillies' bats as in the Candy Man's arm.

The Phillies, who have sworn for days that the woeful batting slump in which they hit .206 as a team over a 15-game span was behind them, seemed back in the doldrums as they managed just five hits last night.

The Pirates, meanwhile, swung from the heels. Parker, who had four hits, golfed his ninth-inning shot over the right-field fence on a ball he said was "about four inches off the ground.

After Parker beat out an infield hit on a chopper off starter Jim Kaat, 37, in the second, Robinson blasted an 0-1 pitch so far over the left-field fence that he stood at the plate to admire it.

An inning later the Pirates kayoed Kaat on three pitches.

Zisk hit the first, an almost perfect fastball on the low outside corner, over the fence in right for his 20th homer, tying him with Robinson for the team lead. Kaat, who lost his fifth straight start, was unnerved. Willie Stargell clipped the next pitch for an opposite-field double. After a mass mound conference, Kaat threw the pitch the Philadelphia brain trust had called for and Parker drilled it to center for an RBI single and a 4-0 Pirates' lead.

The Pirates know that to have any reasonable chance they must win again here tonight in the team's final matchup to cut the Philadelphia lead to four games with only 17 to play.

Cardinals 7, Mets 0
Cardinals 4, Mets 1

At New York, Keith Hernandez scored two runs and drove in another to help St. Louis to a 4-1 victory and a sweep of a doubleheader over the Mets. In the opener, Joe Ferguson belted a grand slam home run and John Denny tossed a four-hit shutout as St. Louis won, 7-0.

Reds 4, Dodgers 3

At Cincinnati, Pete Rose collected four hits and Tony Perez added three while driving home two runs to spark a 4-3 Reds' victory over Los Angeles which reduced their magic number to six in the National League West race.

Astros 4, Braves 3

At Atlanta, Bob Watson drove in three runs with a four-for-four night to lead Houston to a 4-3 victory over the Braves.

Cubs 2, Expos 0

At Montreal, Ray Burris pitched a five-hit shutout and Chicago scored two unearned runs in the third inning to defeat the Expos, 2-0.

Giants 2, Padres 1

At San Diego, Gary Matthews doubled home Larry Herndon in the seventh inning to break a 1-1 tie and give San Francisco a 2-1 victory over the Padres.

A's Run to Within 3½ of Royals

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 16 (UPI).—Over the years the Oakland A's have won division titles, championship playoffs and World Series with various combinations.

They won with solid pitching sometimes. Other times it was with their bats and their gloves.

If they go on to win the American League West this year—which would be their sixth straight division title—it will be because of their legs.

They used those limbs last night to manufacture a 5-2 victory over the Minnesota Twins and move within 3 1/2 games of the sagging Kansas City Royals with 17 games left to play. The Royals lost last night.

"We made that victory," said Billy North. "There is no other way to explain it."

"He's right," said manager Chuck Tanner. "I'd say our running has accounted for half of our victories and this thing isn't over yet. I hope our legs take us to the playoffs and if they do, we'll run our way right into the World Series."

They managed to produce five runs on three singles, a walk and a hit batsman. There also were four stolen bases, including a theft of home by Claudell Washington, raising the A's total of stolen bases to 320 for the season, second highest ever.

Jim Hughes, a right-hander who had completed only two-of-23 previous starts, had the A's shut out 2-0 for seven innings when they finally caught up to him in the eighth. He didn't crack, though, until the A's started running.

Hughes issued a one-out walk to Gene Tenace. Larry Lintz came in to run, promptly stole second and scored on a single by Ron Fairly, playing in his first game for Oakland, to cut the lead to 2-1.

Matt Alexander ran for Fairly and also stole second, went to third on a swinging bunt single by Phil Garner and scored the tying run when Minnesota shortstop Roy Smalley failed to convert a smash near second by Ken McMullen into an inning-ending doubleplay.

Reliever Tom Burgmeier came in, gave up a single to Billy North and then hit Washington to fill the bases. Don Baylor, who has been in a batting slump, followed with a line single for two runs and Washington stole home to complete the rally.

Mike Torrez pitched a five-hitter in going the distance for his 14th victory against 10 losses. He had three straight shutouts coming in and saw his scoreless string snapped at 38 1/3 innings when the Twins scored an unearned run in the first.

"Sure, we have to feel we can win it now," said Torrez. "We can't worry too much about what Kansas City is doing unless we are playing them. If we play our own game and win our share, we will be all right. Now this thing is getting to be fun."

Angels 2, White Sox 1

At Anaheim, Calif., pinch-hitter Tommy Davis's line single to center field with one out in the ninth inning brought Nolan Ryan his 14th victory in a 2-1 decision by the Angels over Kansas City. Prior to Davis's game-winning hit off the first pitch from reliever Mark Littell, the Angels loaded the bases on singles by Dave Collins and Dan Briggs, sandwiched around Jerry Remy's forceout, plus an intentional walk to Rusty Torres.

Ryan, now 14-17, yielded six hits and struck out nine to run his major league-leading total to 287. He now has won four straight.

Orioles 1, Tigers 0

At Baltimore, Andres Mora's sixth home run gave Wayne Garland his 18th victory and the Orioles their seventh in a row, 1-0, over Detroit in a game shortened by rain to six innings. Garland, 18-6, got his third shutout. Mora led off the third inning with a blast off losing pitcher Dave Roberts, 14-15. Garland allowed just two hits, a first-inning single to Rusty Staub—the 2,000th hit of the outfielder's career—and a second-inning single to Alex Johnson.

Rangers 4, White Sox 3

At Chicago, Toby Harrah's 13th home run, on Bart Johnson's first pitch in the sixth inning, sparked Texas to a 4-3 victory over the White Sox.

Red Sox 2, Brewers 1

At Milwaukee, Butch Hobson's two-run homer plus the combined four-hit pitching of Reggie Cleveland and Tom Murphy carried Boston to a 2-1 victory over the Brewers. Hobson's homer, his fifth, came in the fifth inning—a 400-foot shot into the left-field bleachers after a single by Jim Rice.

Yankees 2, Indians 0

At Cleveland, Doyle Alexander tossed a four-hitter in notching his 50th career victory and Thurman Munson drove in his 97th run to pace New York to a 2-0 victory over the Indians. The Yankees took a 1-0 lead in the first as Munson singled and scored on Lou Piniella's double, and Fred Stanley scored on Munson's infield out in the eighth.

Frank Robinson Is Not Sure Where He'll Manage in '77

By Murray Chass

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16 (NYT). —When Frank Robinson became the manager of the Cleveland Indians last year, he achieved something that had never been achieved in baseball. This year, though, baseball's first black manager could take part in something that often happens—an old-fashioned game of musical managers.

Robinson, who is earning $200,000 this year as the Indians' full-time manager and part-time player, has not discussed his future with the Indians' hierarchy, which has led to speculation that he may not return in 1977 for a third season.

The uncertain situation here has led to an intriguing prospect of a shift of American League managers.

Earl Weaver appears to be on the way out of the Baltimore job and possibly on the way to California, where he would work for his old boss, Harry Dalton, general manager of the Angels. The vacancy in Baltimore then could be filled by Robinson, who bordered on being a deity to Oriole fans when he played there for six seasons.

"I don't know what's happening here," Robinson said last night before the Indians played the Yankees. "I haven't had a damn word from the people running the club, not from the general manager, not from the president, nobody. We haven't discussed it at any time. So I'll just keep managing until the end of the season, and that's it as far as I'm concerned. If they don't say anything before then, I'll be free. If it comes down to that, I'd have to make myself available. I'd be free to do what I want."

A number of managers, including Billy Martin of the Yankees and Joe Frazier of the Mets, already have been rehired for next year, but another bunch, including Weaver, Paul Richards of the Chicago White Sox, Norm Sherry of California and Bill Rigney of San Francisco, may not be back.

Robinson hasn't dwelled on where he could go if he isn't asked to return here, but he is well aware of the possibility of Weaver's heading West to replace Sherry, despite the decent job with the Angels as interim manager.

Robinson played for Weaver in Baltimore, but, more important, he played for Jerry Hoffberger, the owner with whom he was extremely close in his time as an Oriole. Furthermore, the fans worshipped Robinson and he was the catalyst that triggered the Orioles' decade of success. Robinson could find himself in a most comfortable position in Baltimore.

Robinson, 41, and in his 21st major league season, has played in only 35 games this year and batted 78 times, compiling a .212 average, three homers and nine runs batted in. Indians president Ted Bonda is disappointed that the manager hasn't played more.

Robinson is eager to play another year, primarily so that he can try to reach 3,000 hits (he needs 58) and 600 home runs (he needs 14). His playing activity has been limited this year because of a surgical shoulder and Rico Carty, the designated hitter who leads Cleveland with a .308 average.

Thursday

Expos' Morales Breaks Record For Pinch Hits

MONTREAL, Sept. 16 (UPI).—José Morales set a major league record with his 25th pinch hit of the season as he doubled home three runs in the seventh inning today to help the Montreal Expos defeat the Chicago Cubs, 4-3.

Tim Foli led off the seventh with a double, Gary Carter got on with a fielder's choice and rookie Andre Dawson was walked intentionally to load the bases. Morales then poked his record-breaking pinch-hit down the third-base line, scoring three runs to put Montreal in front 4-0.

Morales, who also set a record with 74 times at bat as a pinch-hitter, broke the record of 24 pinch hits set by Dave Philley with Baltimore in 1961 and equaled by Vic Davalillo with St. Louis in 1970.

Transitions

BASEBALL

Atlanta—Recalled Jamie Easterly, Rick Camp, Al Autry and Preston Hanna, pitchers; Craig Robinson and Mike Eden, infielders; Dale Murphy, catcher, and Brian Asselstine, outfielder, from Richmond of the International League.

HOCKEY

Colorado (NHL)—Bought Ron Andruff, center and Sean Shanahan, left wing, from Nova Scotia farm team of Montreal.

New York Rangers (NHL)—Signed Mike McEwen, defenseman drafted on third round, to a multiyear contract.

Detroit (NHL)—Lost Mickey Redmond, right wing, to retirement.

Indianapolis (WHA)—Signed Michel Dion, goaltender, to a multiyear contract.

ue Food for Thought in the NFL

eonard Shapiro

IGTON, Sept. 16 (WP). :Dole's credentials as l football's Galloping e impeccable. "Give me ver quality, that's what ay." McDole said the "Just so long as it l."

nas been sampling food tional Football League 17 years now, in ad- playing mean defensive he Buffalo Bills and n Redskins.

steaks, chops, liver, l Baby Duck wine have rough his system in s, not to mention just a of tablets that go plop izz and ease some of

r a few of his epicurean

as that time in Rush's k, N.Y., when he and eammate Jim Dunaway ntage of an all-you-can- dainty night, at $4.95

knocked off 90 of the e morsels, and Dunaway. Their wives were along, and the total lobster devoured exceeded the A few weeks later, the ned down. "I miss that ys McDole.

always used to look to games in Houston. as a great place called ers, right across from stayed. You could order k by weight. They'd t a slab of beef, and them how much you

a 30-ouncer once. Oooh, nice." That place has sed, too. Oh, what a s,

and Dunaway also filled e games, even though there was usually a one-steak limit at the pregame meal.

"The trick was to sit next to the guys with the nervous stomachs," he said. "He couldn't eat his, so we would."

There were other tricks. "We'd sit down at a table for four and tell them the other guys were coming in a few minutes. They'd bring four meals, but the other guys never seemed to show up. No sense letting all that good food go to waste."

McDole has cut way back since those days when he weighed in at 310. He is a svelte 265 these days, and when he quits he insists he'll go down to 235. Yet, there is still an occasional binge.

This year, when Sonny Jurgensen came to Carlisle to tape some interviews, the old quarterback, McDole and several other players headed off to Rillo's, a fine Italian restaurant outside town.

McDole put on 16 pounds that night, mostly by consuming sausage, hot peppers and beer. That was six pounds short of his previous record however—22 pounds in 1974.

"Aaah, it's mostly water weight," McDole insisted. "You sweat it off in the next practice. You pay for it other ways, too. Especially the hot peppers."

When McDole goes on the road for a game these days, he knows he cannot afford to gorge himself the night before. Still, whenever he gets the chance, he seeks out a decent restaurant.

That has become a rather difficult task in the George Allen era, because the coach prefers to isolate his team in hotels at least a $20 cab ride from most cities.

But the lure of a fine meal makes the trip worth it. And so, McDole and several of his teammates were asked to provide a list of their favorite places and favorite meals around the league and in Washington.

"My favorite meal, believe it or not, is liver," McDole said. "I enjoy a good steak, I like frog's legs if they're done right and like lobster, but there's never enough of it.

"I'm not really big on desserts, anything with fruit is all right. I like wine, and I look for sweetness more than dryness. When I'm home, I go for Baby Duck. It's like Cold Duck but I have to drive over the border to Canada, to get it.

"I also like to cook. I'm great on breakfasts. I'll spice up the eggs, throw all kind of stuff in there. I don't like to eat it, but the kids love it. I also like a great barbecue chicken and ribs. I smoke it, that's the key.

"There's only one thing I can't stand—rhubarb. I don't know why. I just retch at the thought of it. But anything else, let me at it."

McDole's teammates have interesting eating habits, too.

Billy Kilmer, he says, is a Mexican food freak also heavily into steaks.

Diron Talbert never eats dessert. "The only sweets I've ever seen him eat is a candy bar," McDole says. "Me, oh, Dunaway and I used to order candy by the gross."

Lex Haus, he says, will never eat a salad. And Jurgensen is a great food experimenter and —surprise—connoisseur of fine wines. He also makes a fabulous chile.

But the Galloping Glutton can't handle too much of the hot stuff anymore. "I'm getting old," Mr. Dole says. Pass the liver, please.

Wings' Redmond Retires in NHL

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League have announced that a star right winger, Mickey Redmond, had decided to end his playing career because of back injuries. In making the announcement, the club said Redmond's attorney would meet soon with Red Wing officials "to explore the possibility of Mickey continuing to serve the hockey club in some capacity."

Redmond, 28, joined the Red Wings during the 1970-'71 season. He scored 42 goals in 1971-'72, his first full season as a Red Wing, and went from there to chalk up a Detroit record, two consecutive 50-goal seasons. He scored 52 during 1972-'73 and 51 the following season.

A's Buy Fairly

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 16 (AP).—Ron Fairly's contract with the St. Louis Cardinals has been sold to the Oakland A's. The first baseman, a 19-year veteran, has a .264 batting average this season, but has been used sparingly. He is 38 and played with Los Angeles and Montreal before moving to the Cardinals.

ajor League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
.....	88	56	.611	—
.....	83	61	.576	5
.....	76	69	.524	12 1/2
.....	67	79	.459	22
.....	65	76	.456	22 1/2
.....	48	94	.338	39

Western Division

.....	94	53	.639	—
.....	83	63	.566	11
.....	73	75	.493	22 1/2
.....	68	81	.456	27
.....	67	81	.452	27 1/2
.....	63	84	.429	31

y's game not included.)

Wednesday's Results

2, Montreal 0.
7, New York 0 (1st).
4, New York 1 (2d).
h 7, Philadelphia 2.
ti 4, Los Angeles 3.
4, Atlanta 3.
ncisco 2, San Diego 1.

Thursday's Games

4, Chicago 2.
at New York, n.
eles at Cincinnati, n.
h at Philadelphia, n.
at Atlanta, n.
ames scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	89	55	.618	—
Baltimore	80	65	.552	9 1/2
Cleveland	78	72	.503	16 1/2
Boston	69	76	.476	20 1/2
Detroit	67	78	.462	22 1/2
Milwaukee	63	81	.438	26

Western Division

Kansas City	83	61	.558	—
Oakland	79	66	.545	3 1/2
Minnesota	74	74	.500	10
California	68	79	.463	15 1/2
Texas	65	80	.448	17 1/2
Chicago	63	84	.429	20 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Texas 4, Chicago 3.
Boston 2, Milwaukee 1.
Baltimore 1, Detroit 0.
New York 2, Cleveland 0.
California 2, Kansas City 1.
Oakland 5, Minnesota 2.

Thursday's Games

Texas at Chicago.
New York at Cleveland, n.
Kansas City at California, n.
Boston at Milwaukee, n.
Minnesota at Oakland, n.
(Only games scheduled.)

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 350 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Chi. ...	132	476	64	164	.345
Phila. ...	137	500	72	167	.334
Cinc. ...	136	518	103	173	.334
tts.	112	418	59	138	.330
Cinc. ...	127	435	107	142	.326
.....	147	604	121	197	.326
Phila.	116	393	57	127	.324
Atl. ...	148	592	63	186	.314
Cinc.	135	449	57	141	.314
Cinc. ...	132	521	81	163	.313

Rose, Cinc., 121; Morgan, ; Griffey, Cinc., 103; Mon- , 102; Schmidt, Phi., 101.

BATTED IN—Foster, Cinc., an, Cinc., 107; Schmidt, Phi., on, Hous., 95; Murcer, S.F.-

Rose, Cinc., 197; Montanez, Garvey, L.A., 178; Griffey, ; Buckner, L.A., 171.

ES—Maddox, Phila., 36; Mad- , 35; Rose, Cinc., 34; Johnnie, 33; Simmons, St. L., 33.

ES—Cash, Phila., 11; Geronimo, ; Parker, Phila., 9; Tyson, Atlanta, Cinc., 8; W. Davis, S.D., 8.

RUNS—Schmidt, Phila., 35; N.Y., 34; Monday, Chi., 30; hone, 29; Morgan, Cinc., 27.

N BASES—Morgan, Cinc., 56; Pitts., 53; Lopes, L.A., 52; L. L., 52; Cedeno, Houst., 51.

ING (13 decisions)—Metzger, , .846, 2.41; Rhoden, L.A., 12-3. ; Alcala, Cinc., 11-3, .786, 4.53; Phila., 17-5, .739, 3.25; Zachry, -5, .722, 2.83; Candelaria, Pitts., 4, 2.12; Norman, Cinc., 12-5, 3; Eckersley, N.Y., 13-5, .704,

OUTS—Seaver, N.Y., 221; Houst., 179; Montefusco, S.F., oseman, N.Y., 161; Carlton, 54.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Based on 350 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
McRae, K.C.	136	475	72	160	.337
Brett, K.C.	144	586	86	197	.326
Carew, Minn.	143	561	90	183	.332
Bostock, Minn. ...	137	482	65	142	.329
Lefiore, Det.	135	544	93	172	.316
Lynn, Bost.	128	497	72	156	.314
Rivers, N.Y.	132	582	92	182	.313
Carty, Cleve.	158	602	84	186	.309
Munson, N.Y.	140	568	77	174	.306
Garr, Chi.	124	483	59	147	.304

RUNS—Lefiore, Det., 93; White, N.Y., 93; Rivers, N.Y., 92; Sarew, Minn., 90; Otis, K.C., 89.

RUNS BATTED IN—May, Bal., 100; Munson, N.Y., 97; Chambliss, N.Y., 96; Mayberry, K.C., 92; Yastrzemski, Bost., 80.

HITS—Brett, K.C., 197; Carew, Minn., 183; Rivers, N.Y., 182; Munson, N.Y., 174; Chambliss, N.Y., 173.

DOUBLES—Otis, K.C., 40; McRae, K.C., 32; Carty, Cleve., 31; Rivers, N.Y., 31; Lynn, Bost., 30; Chambliss, N.Y., 30.

TRIPLES—Brett, K.C., 14; Garner, Oak., 13; Carew, Minn., 10.

HOME RUNS—Nettles, N.Y., 26; Jackson, Bal., 25; May, Bal., 25; Hendrick, Cleve., 25; Bando, Oak., 24.

STOLEN BASES—North, Oak., 70; Lefiore, Det., 58; Campaneris, Oak., 55; Patek, K.C., 48; Baylor, Oak., 43.

PITCHING (13 decisions)—Garland, Balt., 18-6, .750, 2.59; Campbell, Minn., 15-5, .750, 3.24; Bibby, Cleve., 12-5, .706, 3.27; Figueroa, N.Y., 18-8, .692, 2.83; Ellis, N.Y., 15-7, .682, 3.19; Fidrych, Det., 19-9, .667, 2.24; Leonard, K.C., 16-8, .667, 2.33; Tanana, Cal., 16-8, .640, 2.55.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 287; Tanana, Cal., 227; Blyleven, Tex., 194; Eckersley, Cleve., 163; Hunter, N.Y., 159.

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City	000	001	000	—1	6	0
California	000	000	101	—2	6	1

Bird, Mingori (9), Littell (9) and Stinson; Ryan (14-17) and Humphrey. L—Bird (11-9).

Texas	100	001	002	—4	12	0
Chicago	010	000	011	—3	11	1

Blyleven (12-15) and Sundberg; R. Johnson (8-15) and Downing. HR—Harrah (13th).

Boston	000	020	000	—2	6	0
Milwaukee	001	000	000	—1	4	0

Cleveland, Murphy (9) and Fisk; Beare, Castro (9) and Porter. W—Cleveland (8-9). L—Beare (1-1). HR—Hobson (5th).

(Called, rain.)

Detroit	000	000	0		2	1
Baltimore	001	000	1		5	1

Roberts (14-15) and Fregosi; Garland (18-6) and Dempsey. HR—Mora (6th).

New York	100	000	010	—2	6	0
Cleveland	000	000	000	—0	4	0

Alexander (12-9) and Munson; Waits, Kern (8) and Fosse. L—Waits (7-7).

Minnesota	110	000	000	—2	5	0
Oakland	000	000	02x	—2	7	1

Hughes, Burgmeier (8), Campbell (8) and Wynegar; Torrez (14-10) and Tenace. L—Hughes (8-13).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

St. Louis	004	020	010	—7	8	0
New York	000	000	000	—0	4	0

Denny (10-7) and Ferguson; Lolich, Myrick (8), Sanders (7), R. Baldwin (9) and Hodges. L—Lolich (8-13). HR—Ferguson (10th), Anderson (1st).

(Second Game)

St. Louis	002	010	000	—3	10	1
New York	001	000	000	—1	6	0

Curtis (6-8) and Simmons; Espinosa, Apodaca (4), Myrick (8) and Stearns. L—Espinosa (2-4).

Pittsburgh	022	000	021	—7	12	0
Philadelphia	000	200	000	—2	5	1

Candelaria, Tekulve (8) and Dyer; Kaat, Schueler (3), Twitchell (4), McGraw (8), Garber (9) and Boone. W—Candelaria (15-6). L—Kaat (11-13). HR—Robinson (20th), Zisk (20th), Parker (11th), Allen (14th).

Chicago	002	000	000	—2	7	0
Montreal	000	000	004	—0	5	1

Burris (13-13) and Mitterwald; Rogers, Murray (9) and Carter. L—Rogers (6-15).

Los Angeles	000	101	100	—3	10	1
Cincinnati	003	000	10x	—4	12	0

Downing, Hough (8) and Easley; Zachry, Eastwick (8) and Bench. W—Zachry (13-5). L—Downing (1-2). HR—Smith (17th).

San Francisco ...	000	100	010	—2	7	2
San Diego	000	010	000	—1	5	0

Riccelli, Lavelle (8), Moffitt (8) and Alexander; James, Johnson (9) and Kendall. W—Riccelli (1-0). L—Jones (21-13). HR—Murcer (21st).

Houston	100	003	000	—4	10	1
Atlanta	100	200	000	—3	6	2

Larson (5-5) and Herrmann; Camp, Torrealba (6), Leon (8) and Murphy. L—Camp (0-1).

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Observer

Overexposure

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—We cut off the children's television because we feared all that violence would turn them into monsters. Soon they were reading the newspapers and at grips with the real world. After a while we noticed them dressing up in kimonos and playing at the manufacture of superb cameras.


Baker

When questioned, they said they were preparing to be Japanese so they could grow up and be premiers of Japan and get rich on secret gifts from the Lockheed Aircraft Co. They were not discouraged when informed that it was almost impossible to be premier of Japan if you were distinctly Occidental.

Not discouraged at all. After restudying the newspapers, they began wearing wooden shoes and cultivating tulip bulbs. They were planning to be Dutch, you see, so they could become princes of the Netherlands and get rich on eastbound gifts from Lockheed.

* * *

We lectured them on the nastiness of bribes, and they promised to raise their sights. They sulked at first, but soon went to the grocery, came back with soap boxes and stood on them around the neighborhood making incomprehensible speeches. They were playing at running for Congress. How pleased we were.

"It is a great thing to serve your country in the Congress," we told them.

"But the fun part," they said, "is always having your girl available right there in the office on the government payroll."

We smashed their soap boxes, and they cried for a few days. Then they went back to reading the newspapers. Soon they organized a make-believe presidential campaign. It was not encouraging at all, and we anticipated their answer when we asked them what they thought they were doing.

We were right. One said he wanted to grow up and be vice-president so he could swindle the Internal Revenue Service without going to jail and afterward become a famous writer. One said he wanted to grow up and be president so he could have an official pardon for anything he wanted to do.

Were our children turning into monsters? Surely not. They were merely being overexposed too young to political news which they lacked the sophistication to put into proper context. We began censoring the newspapers by scissoring out all the political news. The change occurred very rapidly.

One day they had their friends in to play at being 97 years old. It was a new game, they said. All their friends were nursing-home patients and they, our children, were unprincipled nursing-home operators who were getting rich by short-sheeting the beds and watering the orange juice.

* * *

We lectured them about the beauty of helping one's suffering companions in life. Being young and flexible, they went back to the newspapers and, after brief study, changed to playing doctor.

"So you want to grow up to be doctors!" we cried happily, joyous at the anticipation of some reasonably priced medical attention in our senescent years. The children were puzzled. Medical attention? Their dream was simpler than that. They hoped only to get rich by bilking the government's Medicaid program.

We stopped them from looking at any part of the newspaper *except the sports pages*. Naturally, they were all soon tossing the football, hitting the baseball and dribbling the basketball. "We're going to have some great heroes of sport around here one of these days," we said.

"You want to bet?" asked grandpa. "Listen to this." And he asked the children what they were up to.

"We want to become highly skilled athletes," they said, "so we can get rich by going on strike for $3-million contracts and become stars of the advertising media after bankrupting our teams."

We cut off the children's newspapers and gave each a television set. They haven't been at grips with the real world for weeks, thank heaven, Kojak, Starsky and Hutch.

Détente at the Frankfurt Book Fair

By Herbert Mitgang

FRANKFURT (NYT).—Culture, politics and commerce coexist in surprising détente at the Frankfurt Book Fair, the biggest in its 28-year postwar history, which opened here yesterday. The annual show-and-tell and buy-and-sell fair is a preview of what Americans will be reading from foreign sources in the next few years—and a tantalizing look by most Communist and Third World book representatives at what they cannot publish in their own countries because of censorship or lack of government need.

Showing the flag and showing the books turns the fair into a political and literary happening. The turmoil in the world outside the bookstalls often arouses what the West Germans call the "Spontis"—university students who react spontaneously to the crisis of the moment. Last year, students demonstrated at the stands of the Soviet Union and Spain.

The desire for free expression is considered in the tradition of Frankfurt's first literary citizen, Goethe. The printed word is still cherished in much of Europe that is represented here.

"The book is a political medium," said Peter Weidhaas, the fair's director, "and it should be. Literature often leads to confrontation. As long as this happens peacefully, *it* accomplishes one of the functions of the fair—to offer a spectrum of opinions and to mirror new tendencies. We regard our fair to be pluralistically liberal and not merely commercial."

Latin Theme

This year, protest against governmental suppression is expected to be short-circuited because for the first time the fair has a theme: "Latin America—An Unknown Literary Continent." A number of authors from authoritarian states in South America who are in trouble or self-imposed exile are here—*not as spokesmen for regimes* but as novelists and poets and symbols of survival for literature.

They include Manuel Puig of Argentina, whose novels taunted the Peron government and who has lived in Mexico and the United States; Julio Cortazar, another Argentinian, who lives in Paris; Jose Donoso of Chile, who lives in Barcelona; Jorge Amado of Brazil, who lives in Bolivia; Thiago de Mello, another Brazilian, who lives in Portugal, and Eduardo Galeano, originally from Uruguay, whose literary magazine, the Crisis, was shut down this summer by the military government in Buenos Aires, where he had fled to get away from the military government in his own country.

In a strong speech on the eve of the opening of the fair and in an interview, Mario Vargas Llosa, a Peruvian author who was just elected president of International PEN, said:

"From one extreme of my continent to the other, authoritarian regimes proliferate, keeping themselves in power by force, installing rigid censorship, persecuting all forms of opposition and not hesitating to employ *torture and crime in eliminating* opponents. The majority of these regimes declare themselves as right wing and some dare to call themselves left wing. All, with superficial differences, represent one and the same ideology: *barbarity*."

The 40-year-old Peruvian, who lectured at Columbia University, praised the nations that have translated South Americans. He implicitly criticized some North American attitudes, saying: "It is vital to eradicate the fallacy whereby the 20 different countries of Latin America are seen as forming a monolithic entity to which it is possible to offer from afar a magic formula for our liberation."

This year's fair includes exhibits from 68 countries, displaying 278,000 titles, of which 83,000 are new, with the overwhelming emphasis on nonfiction. About 200,000 visitors are expected between now and Tuesday, making this a cultural event of first rank in Western Europe. Among the largest stands are those of Britain, France and Italy. The People's Republic of China, competing for attention for the second year with the Soviet Union's books, stresses scrolls, posters and art works.

The 358 U.S. publishers represented here include the conglomerates, major hardcover and paperback houses, the university presses and a number of distinguished smaller independents, among them Schocken Books, George Braziller, Horizon Press, Stonehill Publishing and David R. Godine.

No big novel has surfaced so far. A German publisher is heavily promoting "The Memoirs of Curd Jurgens," which is vying for attention with the memoirs of Richard M. Nixon, to be published by Warner Books. Last year, the fair was used as a launching pad for another celebrity's memoirs, Muhammad Ali, and before that for a book of photographs by Gina Lollobrigida.

Co-Production

The major transatlantic publishing development is co-production—in printing, sales and even editing. As a result of the consent decree signed this summer by 21 U.S. publishers following the Justice Department's anti-trust action, a new era of competition will begin in the world markets. This will mean greater availability in hardcover and paperback editions of old and new titles for U.S. readers, and further publishing links around the world.

U.S. publishers are here to trade ideas as well as books. Roger Straus jr., president of Farrar, Straus & Giroux, said: "I know almost exactly the publishers I want to spend time with. The kind of book I am looking for is apt to show up on certain imprints only. At Frankfurt, I've acquired the rights to Solzhenitsyn, Sinyavsky, Neruda, Moravia—and this frequently leads to their next work in progress."

Stewart Richardson, Doubleday's editor-in-chief, said: "There are more dummies here than at a ventriloquist's convention—designs for coffee-table sellers and picture stories of various *belles époques*. It's the publishers, not the authors, who flaunt in Frankfurt. The trick is to keep your head—you don't go to buy but to resist temptation. You work the bars but rarely read. I often think the ultimate unsalable book would be the complete manuscript of a novel that prospective editors would have to read in their dull hotel rooms—a book, for example, like 'Ragtime'."

Helen Wolff, whose Helen and Kurt Wolff imprint is published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, deplores the use of books as "properties" and focuses on authors. She comes to Frankfurt to gather intelligence. It was here that she first heard of the young Israeli novelist Amos Oz, now published by her in hardcover and soon by Bantam Books in paperback. She is here because one of her authors, Max Frisch, the playwright and novelist whose "Montauk" was published this year, will receive the fair's prize on Sunday.

Allan Lang, director of subsidiary rights for Viking, is arranging co-editions of their art-oriented studio books, which are frequently printed abroad. The same point of international co-production is emphasized by Jeffrey Steinberg, president of Stonehill Publishing, which is editing books for foreign publishers in New York and printing on the color presses of Mondadori in Verona, Italy.

An international science-fiction program in partnership with British publishers is being formulated by James Wade, who edits under his own imprint at the Dial Press. If he has his way, no reader in the world will be immune from science fiction.

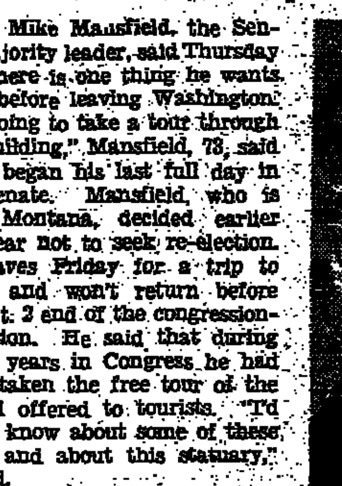
Among the books Americans will not be reading this or next year are Frankfurt's usual promissory notes: the frequently offered but never written autobiography of Greta Garbo and the authorized version of the late Howard Hughes's adventures. However, one staple is always available here—the memoirs of various ex-Nazi generals.

Sally Richardson, director of subsidiary rights for St. Martin's Press in New York, is offering for foreign sale what she describes as "the next Jacqueline Susann novel." It is titled "Somewhere There's Music" and was written by a man, David Rogers, with a full panoply of California-type sexual activity. "We call it a heavy breather," she said.

The general scene was summed up by William Halsey, Macmillan's publisher in Manhattan. "If you don't go to Frankfurt knowing pretty much what you want, it's too late," he said. "Otherwise, you spend the first two days drinking and the last two days regretting the deals you've made."

PEOPLE: *Sen. Mansfield Will Be A Capitol Hill Tourist*

Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, said Thursday that there is one thing he wants to do before leaving Washington: "I'm going to take a tour through this building," Mansfield, 73, said as he began his last full day in the Senate. Mansfield, who is from Montana, decided earlier this year not to seek re-election. He leaves Friday for a trip to China and won't return before the Oct. 2 end of the congressional session. He said that during his 34 years in Congress he had never taken the free tour of the Capitol offered to tourists. "I'd like to know about some of these rooms and about this statuary," he said.


Sen. Mike Mansfiel[d]
...a last...

* * *

In Washington, a federal appeals court has granted a postponement of former White House aide John Ehrlichman's prison sentence until the Supreme Court rules on his appeal. In a brief order, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia overturned a district judge's decision requiring Ehrlichman to go to jail Friday. Ehrlichman, the chief domestic adviser to former President Richard Nixon, faces a 20-month sentence for his role in the White House "plumbers" break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. The Supreme Court is expected to decide in the term beginning next month whether to accept Ehrlichman's case for review.

* * *

Convicted mass murderer Richard Speck, denied parole on his first try in Joliet, Ill., will get another hearing next year and every year thereafter. Speck, convicted in 1967 of killing eight student nurses, was brought before a parole board Wednesday, but it refused to release him from Stateville Penitentiary. "Any other action by the board would promote disrespect for the law," Peter Kotsos, chairman of the board, said. Kotsos and two other board members deliberated for five minutes before making their decision.

* * *

Giving people equal opportunity does not mean treating them all alike, Margaret Mead has told a Justice Department conference on equal employment opportunity. "The only way," Miss Mead said, "is to recognize people's differences." For example, she said, "Instead of saying that women can make as good welders as men, ask what they can do that others can't." Spoofing language c[...] brought about by the wo[...] rights movement, Miss Me[...] a laugh when she address[...] torney General Edward L[...] "Mr. Attorney Generalp[...] and the Justice Departmen[...] dience as "men, wome[...] others."

* * *

A U.S. Army major who [...] to have spent $3,537 of hi[...] money to entertain visiting [...]nian military men, who all [...] demanded bar girls and [...] massage parlors, is suing [...] his money back and his [...] clear. The suit, filed at th[...] District Court in San Fra[...] by Maj. Paul Piper, now st[...]ed at Ft. Ord, Calif., said [...] he was assigned to escor[t] Iranians and assure that [...] enjoyed their visit to the U[...] States. The visitors, said [...] weren't pleased with tou[r] museums around St. Louis, [...] he was stationed at the [...] Instead, the suit said, they [...]ed that he arrange for "bar [...] the services of massage [...] and ran up considerable ba[...] with their drinking for [...] Piper, representing the [...] was expected to pay." Pipe[r ...] that the money came out [...] own pocket and, on the [...] of his superiors, submitted [...]ers to the Army and was r[...] But he said that the Army [...] added an official reprima[nd to] Piper's record, fined him [...] and ordered him to repa[y] $3,537.

—SAMUEL JUST[I]

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SITUATIONS WAN[TED]

MIDDLE-EAST SPECIALIST. British sales executive, [...] speaking, many years exp[erience] in Arab countries from [...] mental negotiations to c[ommer]cial contracts, wishes [...] role to expand or develop [organ]ization offering greater [...] & challenge. Athens [...] 8012264. Cable: AREBEE[...]

VIDEO PRODUCER - DESI[GNER ...] Photographer, 5 years [...] Europe experience, 2 u[...] degrees, seeks appropria[te ...] time or free-lance work [...] Klinkowstein, Kortekade 1[...] terdam. Telephones: 010[...] 331104.

GEOPHYSICS ELECTR[ONICS] TECHNICIAN, extensive [...] ing maintenance & insta[llation]. Airborne ground marine [...] producer & improviser. [...] preferable. Herald, Pind[...] Ext. J., Athens, Greece.

GERMAN WOMAN, 27, tr[...] tional banking for several [...] trilingual, seeks suitable [...] Paris. Box 1,763, I.H.T., [28 Great] Queen Str., London, W.C.[2].

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANT[ED]

CAN YOU HELP? Femal[e ...] ours graduate in Engli[sh ...] History (22), seeks emp[loyment] anywhere overseas. [...] capable, experienced wi[th chil]dren, car driver and s[...] ing. Anything considere[d ...] Castle Road, Weybridge, [...] England.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, [...] seeks stable position, [...] man, driver's licence, [...] how to cook, good ref[erences ...] U.S. visa. Write: Box[...] Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN BABY SITTER [avail]able. Tel.: Paris, 734-[...]

HELP WANTED

AU-PAIR FOR 4 CHILDRE[N ...] 2 and 1. Driving. 2 olde[r ...] at school. Write: Mme de [...]velle, Chambray 27-120, P[...] Eure.

AMERICAN FAMILY Bavar[ia ...] seeks English-speaking [...] Children, ages 1 & 4. P[...] references to Mrs. Dooling[...] lagerno 8244 Strub, BRD.

ENGLISH OR AMERICA[N ...] PAIR for 2 children, [...] Paris 608.35.58.

